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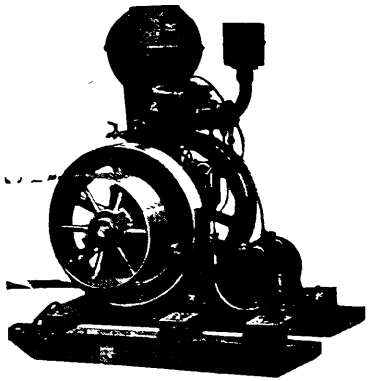
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## A Trip to Italy

THE suggestion of a trip to Italy to anyone contemplating a vacation during the winter months carries with it a certain amount of charm and historic romance. There is charm from the fact that we usually hear of Italy as a land of orange groves with sunny skies of blue; and romance is added to this charm, as all through history we read of intrigues in love and war being centered there, adding still more to the interest of the pleasure-seeker. With the arousal of such interest to one in every day life, imagine the effect of such a suggestion to a party of boys expecting a leave during the Passchendaele engagement. On learning such a trip was possible we were not long in forwarding our applications, which were finally sanctioned after the usual army procedure.

With light hearts and an ample sum of money, a party of eight of us started on our journey, walking, riding on lorries, and by other comfortable modes of army travel until we arrived at Lillers, a small town in northern France. Here we were informed by the R.T.O., in his usual polite way, that our train had left and perhaps there wouldn't be another till late the following day. However, the French station master is usually a much more amiable individual, especially when he sees an anxious party bound for leave. This proved to be the case, and in a short time we boarded a leave train for French soldiers only, although it sometimes carried British soldiers by tips. On our arrival in Paris we dispensed with the usual routine of reporting to H.Q. and proceeded to the British Army and Navy Leave Club where we endeavored to trans-

fer ourselves into a more presentable appearance. After this necessary operation we found that there was a period of some ten hours before our train left for Rome, which we decided to spend by joining a party going to Versailles.

This little trip on the side was one never to be regretted, more especially now that Versailles has again become such an important place in the world's history. To wander through the palace and gardens seemed almost like a dream, the marble stairways, sculptury, paintings, tapestries each in itself a priceless memoir of the highest art. Of the notable rooms visited the most outstanding one, the Hall of Mirrors, a few months later destined to become so historic, was worthy of hours spent admiring its beauty. We came away from Versailles with vivid impressions of its beauty and grandeur, as well as numerous souvenir illustrations and memoirs. That evening we left Paris on the second lap of our trip to Italy.

The next morning we awoke to find ourselves travelling through the foothills of the Alps. The scenery was very picturesque as the train wound through small valleys with hills in the foreground, while behind them the mountain peaks towered majestically above. As the morning went on the valleys became more narrow, with steeper sides, the hills giving way to the mountains now in close proximity. About noon the train crept slowly into Modane, a frontier town nestling in the heart of the mountains. Here we changed our money, went through the usual procedure of passing officials, and boarded an Italian train which was drawn by an electric engine owing to the numerous

tunnels to be passed through. The Mont Cenis tunnel nearly ten miles long was the first passed through. The scenery from Modane to Turin was extremely beautiful as the train wound along the bottom or sides of the valleys. Looking out of the car window one could see the winding valleys, the sides covered with grape vines, here and there dotted with a small cluster of houses. High above, the mountain peaks stood out in bold relief, with their glistening snow-clad peaks against a dark blue sky. Turin was reached about dark, and here we partook of an appetizing meal composed largely of the favorite Italian dish, spaghetti. The varied number of forms in which this can be served is somewhat amazing to the newcomer. After enjoying our meal, we departed on the last stage of our journey to Rome, arriving there the next morning at eleven o'clock.

After registering at the hotel we proceeded to the British Soldiers' Leave Club, which proved a very wise course. This being Christmas Day, we found a sumptuous dinner prepared for British soldiers and residents in Rome given by the British Ambassador. The remainder of the day was spent in resting and drawing up plans for our visit in Rome. In this we were very fortunate in securing as a guide an English gentleman residing in Rome. To describe in detail our trips around Rome, mentioning all the various points of interest, would fill a great many more pages than this article is allowed, therefore only the more important points of interest will be touched upon. St. Peter's Cathedral, famous the world over for its size and unique architecture, was first visited. From the ball ornament at the top of the tower a splendid view can be obtained of the seven hills on which the

city is built, and the surrounding country. In the foreground the Tiber winds its way through the city and ancient ruins. Further away at the edge of the city a thin white line can be distinctly seen stretching straight over the hills, easily recognized as the Appian Way. St. Peter's is very impressive as regards its massive structure; as, for instance, the cornice which runs around the inside at the junction of walls and ceiling is wide enough for a pair of horses and carriage to drive along. The walls are adorned with masterpieces in frescoes and paintings while sculptural designs and statues are tastefully arranged in relief to the huge pillars.

The Vatican was the next important point to be visited. In some respects it recalled recollections of Versailles in the works of art displayed on the walls. Here were to be seen the masterpieces of Raphael and Michael Angelo; in fact, the majority of the collections in tapestries and paintings were masterpieces of several of the world's famous artists. Fortunately for us we gained admission to the Sistine chapel, the home of the famous choir which has recently visited America. The paintings on the walls and ceiling were so impressive that we gazed in rapt silence for minutes at a time, especially Michael Angelo's famous painting of the Garden of Eden.

Our attention was next turned to the ancient ruins. In this sector of the town, all seemed so ancient that buildings of the tenth or twelfth centuries seemed quite modern. The Forum is practically all in ruins, there only remaining a few broken arches. The Coliseum is perhaps the most intact of all. This huge structure shows little signs of decay for its extreme age. Here and there, comparatively small portions of the outer wall have been removed to

build churches and pave streets; but this practice was stopped years ago, and the ragged edges left exposed were cemented over. The underground passages which connected the arena with the lions' dens are still intact and passable, thus showing the permanency of the foundations. Another interesting feature among the various ruins was the old Roman baths, large portions of which are still intact. These proved a great surprise as regards their immense size, as many of us thought that one bath was a separate structure. The baths are rectangular with a domed ceiling, the private ones being large enough to shelter a medium size house.

In order to see as many points of interest as possible we obtained carriages and drove out the Appian way to visit one of the catacombs. The famous roadway is still in excellent condition, as are the gateways on the outskirts of the city. The catacombs proved of especial interest at the time owing to the entrenching being done on the western front. Great regret was expressed by many that they were not in close proximity to the line to offer a safe refuge. The one visited consisted of five stories underground, in perfect condition. Their outstanding feature was their dryness and excellent ventilation. Most of the tombs had been opened by robbers many years ago to obtain jewels, which it was the custom at that time to bury with the dead. The catacombs completed our tour of Rome. Between the trips to these various points of interest we were able to include several social events, such as afternoon teas, etc., the invitations coming from resident English people. We also had the pleasure of dining with an Italian gentleman who especially favored us with a typical Italian dinner, in which

sphagetti was present in many forms, with native fruits for dessert.

From Rome the journey was continued on to Naples, where we enjoyed the full benefit of Italian sunshine. Naples is beautifully situated on a bay, across from the noted volcano, Mount Vesuvius. From the balcony of our hotel we looked directly across the bay to the volcano, obtaining a splendid view. At the same time we noted the difference in climatic conditions, for on the hotel grounds oranges were growing, while the volcano was capped with snow. This extreme we experienced somewhat to our discomfort when ascending the mountain. The trip, as slowly the electric train climbed the lower slopes, leaving behind the warm air and orange groves, was indeed memorable.

Halfway up the mountain a cosy hotel is nestled on a small projection, where appetizing meals are served and doubly appreciated, due to the appetite which the mountain air seems to create. An inclined railway took us from here to within a few hundred feet of the summit. The remaining distance had to be climbed, through snow at that time of the year—January—nearly knee-deep. Very little could be seen inside the crater owing to the dense clouds of smoke and sulphur fumes being emitted, but distant sounds of a gushing and boiling nature could be distinctly heard. The trip down was interesting, as the clouds had come up during our exploring, giving us the experience of being above the clouds and coming down through them. Before returning to Rome a few hours were spent among the ruins of ancient Pompeii. From the excavations being carried on a great deal of information is gathered of the modes of living of those

ancient people. The streets are paved with huge slabs of rock in which can be seen the ruts worn by chariot wheels. Some of the ruins, such as the town halls, barracks and more substantial residences, are in a very good state of preservation. On some of the walls beautiful paintings are still to be seen testifying to the handicraft at that period.

On the return journey a short stop was made in Rome to express our thanks to the many friends who had entertained us. The route back to Paris was by way of Florence, which is picturesquely situated in a narrow valley. Owing to our limited time we could only spend one afternoon among the art galleries, for which Florence is so famous. From Florence we went to Pisa in order to visit the leaning tower. This tower fully qualifies itself for a place in the seven wonders of the world, looking so substantial in spite of its leaning tendency. A peculiar sensa-

tion is experienced in ascending the tower by a circular stairway running around the outside, because one travels first uphill then down as the ascent is made. This was really our last stop, although a few hours were spent in Geneva for a brief rest. The return through the Alps was made during the early part of a bright moonlight night, which seemed to make the mountains more beautiful than in daylight, toning down the unsightly edges, thus resembling a painting. From there to Paris the remainder of the journey was uneventful. After four days' sightseeing in Paris we took a train for Mont. St. Eloy, near Arras. Although the return was to the line, not home, the trip to Italy served to keep alive pleasant memories during the trying times that followed. Even now pleasant memories recall the fact, that if there is one spot with blue skies in December it is "Sunny Italy."—E. C. H., '20.



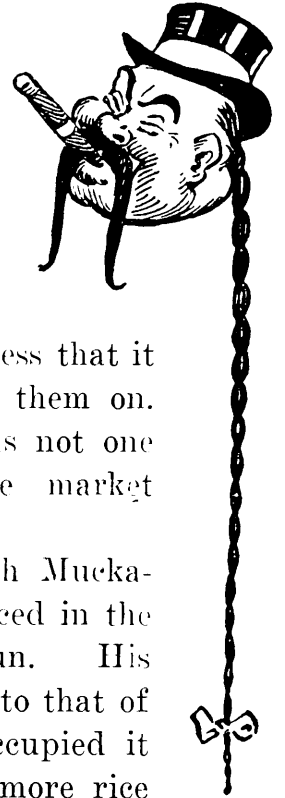
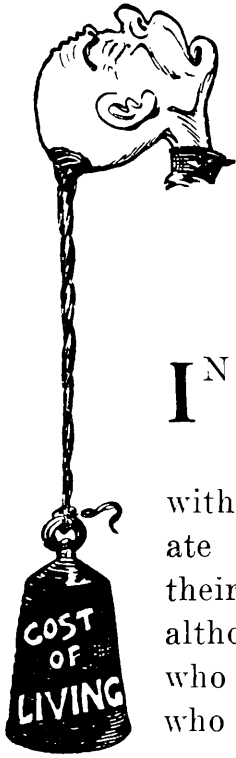
THE LAST ONE ON THE FILM.



# The Walled City -- A Tariff Tale with a Moral

By S. R. N. Hodgins, '20.

*"Though thou should'st bray a fool  
in a mortar among wheat with a pestle,  
yet will not his foolishness depart  
from him."—Prov. xxvii, 22.*



IN a fruitful valley in China was a prosperous little city filled with industrious Chinks, who ate their rice and sipped their tea with gladness. And although some there were who were masters and some who were their servants, yet none were wealthy enough to afford a rickshaw, and none but had a fat porker in his parlor, a goodly supply of grease to make his paigtail shine and a red and yellow gown to wear on feast days.

For many moons they had lived at peace with their neighbors, having indeed, little to do with them except when they fared forth to a neighboring market in search of a fan, for they grew their own rice and tea, and with the exception of fans all the necessities of life were sold in their own market place. Their chop-suey joint was a delight to gourmands, their tea merchant supplied them with green and black teas fresh from his gardens outside the city, their rice dealer shovelled out a brand that needed no raisins to make it palatable, their seller of silks and sandals was prepared to clothe them in purple and fine linen from tip to toe for the price of a tael of silver, and their laundryman starched their gowns to

such a startling stiffness that it was impossible to get them on. But of fans there was not one to be bought in the market place.

Now the Lord High Muckamuck of the city rejoiced in the name of Fou Hu Yun. His position corresponded to that of our mayor, and he occupied it because he could eat more rice at a sitting than could anyone else in the city. Fou Hu Yun loved his city and it grieved him sore to see his people go to neighboring towns to buy fans. Many a time and oft, as he pillowed his head at night on his block of wood after the fashion of his country, did he rack his brains for a scheme to lure a fan-maker to his city, but in vain, for an idea never found lodgement within his cerebrum.

About this time there arrived in the city a gentle grafter who desired speech with its rulers. His robe was of sky blue silk with dragons wrought thereon in thread of gold and his queue was four feet long. He was evidently a big bug, so the Lord High Muckamuck called together his merchant princes, the owner of the chop-suey joint, and the tea merchant, and the rice dealer, and the laundryman, and the seller of silks and sandals, and all these called

he to meet with him and to hear the speil of the stranger, for they were his counsellors.

And when they had been given tea and were squatted on the floor of the council hall, the boy in blue arose and said: "Muck-a-hoya, muck-a-hoya! May the sun ever shine on your celestial countenance with increasing ferocity, and may rice drop down on your doorsteps from the clouds. Hear what I have to say and give ear to my little scheme and so shall great prosperity come to your city.

"First, you must build a great wall about your city so that no one can enter save at one gate only. And on that gate you must set a guard, who will see that nothing is brought into the city than can be bought inside. Then shall your merchants be able to set the price of their wares much higher than they now are and so advance the wages of their servants. Then shall your city come into a golden age, for everyone will be receiving much more than they do at this present."

And the Lord High Muckamuck and all the merchant princes cried "Attaboy!" and clapped their hands.

And the friend of the people spake farther and said: "May you always have plenty of lard for your hair, O Children of the Morning. Here's where I come in. I am Blue Moon, a fan-maker, and I have heard that in all your beautiful city there is not a fan for sale. Now your burg is a lemon from a fan-maker's standpoint. The wood for the handles must be carried 17 li on the backs of coolies whose feet will be cut on your rotten roads, and paper here costs eight cash a chih, whereas in the towns nearer the coast it sets you back less than half that

amount. Nevertheless, if you will build this wall and so permit no one to bring fans into the city from other markets. I will set up a fan factory in this place so that no hand in all the city need go fanless."

And the merchant princes were pleased with his words and cried: "Hear him, hear him!"

Now while yet the stranger was speaking the face of Fou Hu Yun did suddenly light up like a Chinese lantern, for at last his problem was beginning to solve itself, and he pictured his people equipped with fans from the yammering babe in arms to the doddering grandfather in the chimney corner.

And when Blue Moon had made an end of speaking Fou Hu Yun arose and thanked him in the name of his city. With many words did he thank him, calling down blessings upon the bones of his ancestors and in general, slathering him with soft soap. And he caused his cook to prepare a bowl of soup for his guest made from the gizzards of young frogs, and presented him with a free site for his fan factory.

And on the morrow Fou Hu Yun called together a great meeting of all the workmen of the city, and he showed unto them his plan for increasing their prosperity by building a wall about the city. With words of great length did he harangue the crowd and quoted statistics enough to sink a ship. And when he had ceased speaking the workmen threw their slippers into the air and hugged every man his neighbor. And Hop Sam Quick, the head of the labor union, answered and said: "May your great grandfather always have plenty of rice. O Lord High Muckamuck! Your idea of higher

wages sounds like a hot one in the ears of your servants. So up with the wall, and to heck with poverty." And all the people nodded their pigtailed and said: "Ki-yi, ki-yi!"

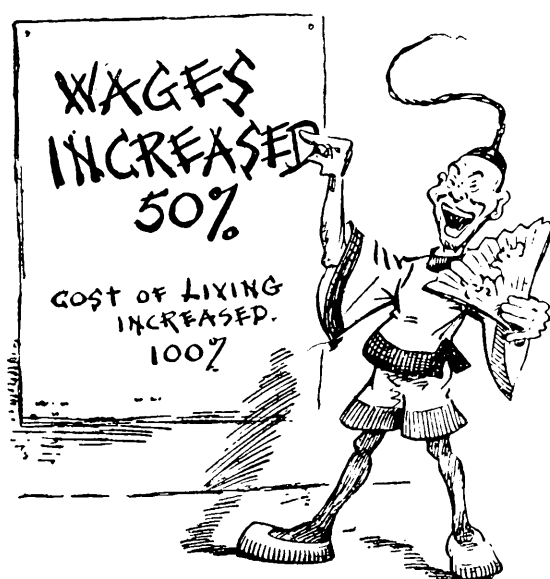
So they built a great wall about the city. Of stones and mortar did they build it and left no opening save one gate only. And at that gate they set on guard One Lung, a Chink noted for the hideousness of his yells. Him they equipped with horns and painted his face horribly so that he should discourage peddlars from entering the city. And there was nothing allowed to come in through the gate that could be bought inside, according to the advice of Blue Moon, the fan-maker.

And when the wall had been completed Yo Nigh, the owner of the chop-suey joint called unto him his faithful servants and said: "Today is a new order ushered into our city, O Slant-eyed Tetes de Perruques, an era of prosperity. Now that the wall has been built to prevent rogues from stealing the trade of honest men I have increased the price of chop-suey from seven cash to 14 a bowl, so that your pay envelopes may be made more corpulent. No longer are your wages 100 cash a week, but 150." And they bowed their heads to the ground and thanked him and went their way back to the dining-room with joy to soak the public.

Likewise instructed Fang Quay a Gong, the rice dealer, his servants, that they should straightway charge two candareen for a sheng of rice that had formerly cost but one, and to their great delight he boosted the wages of his men from two-and-a-half mace (320 cash) a month to tiao (480 cash).

And so did old Hu Chaw, the tea

merchant, and Sing Sing, the seller of silks and sandles, and Jim Lee, the laundryman. All of them doubled the prices of their wares and increased the emolument of their servants 50 per cent. And great joy was upon all the city for never had so much money been handled by the common people, and the workmen builded a great bonfire in honor of Fou Hu Yun, under whom the city had achieved such great prosperity.



All of them Doubled the Price of their Wares and Increased the Emolument of their Servants 50 Per Cent.

Now in all the city there was no heart so glad as that of Fou Hu Yun on the day when the wages of his people soared. For he wished that his people might be the happiest in all the land, and with their increasing wages it looked as though they were all headed for Easy Street. Every morning he patted himself on the back and offered up thanksgiving at his favorite pagoda for that the gods had seen fit to bless the people of his city while he was in office.

But after a time he began to be troubled. For things were not panning out right. Prosperity had come to his

city, but to the few rather than to the many. The merchants waxed wealthy, builded them fine houses and dressed in silks of wondrous hues. But the working men seemed to be getting it in the neck. While the strings of cash they received at the end of each month would break the back of a camel, yet seemed they hard put to keep the table supplied with the necessities.

First, they sold their family pigs. Then to buy rice sold they their silken gowns that they had for feast days. The fan-maker folded up his fans and hung out three little balls above his door and a rushing business ensued. In the evening after work the sovereign voters carried in the chaffing dishes, salad forks and other nick-nacks left over from the wedding day and exchanged them for filthy lucre, but still they were unable to make ends meet. There was something fishy about the whole business but Fou Hu Yun was no Sherlock Holmes.

Now about this time there arose one Sum Sens, who set up a soap box in the market place and said: "How long shall we go on half-rations, O Crossopterygian Ganoids, when our wages might buy us food a-plenty if we but throw open our gates and go out where rice may be had for one candereen a sheng instead of two as we pay at this present, and where the cost of tea is is a mere bag of shells?"

But the people would not heed his counsels. "Fools!" said they to him, "Are not our wages barely enough to support life now? And if we allow other wares to come into the city shall we not thereby cut ourselves off from the wages we now receive?"

And they stoned him with great stones so that he died.

As time went on the merchants grew more and more in wealth. They went about in rickshaws and bathed in Florida water. But the masses grew more and more destitute. Some even ate the rice that was in the vessels on the graves of their ancestors, for in no other way could they keep soul and body on speaking terms. But the wages of the people had never been higher. And when the merchants saw the destitution of their servants they said to one another: "The lowest classes must, indeed be vastly improvident. They are not capable of managing their own affairs. Let us, therefore, offer them rice if they will sell themselves to us as slaves."

And when they had made this generous offer the people accepted. For, said they, it is better that we eat the rice of bondage than starve as free men. So they sold themselves as slaves.

Now all this was a source of great distress to Fou Hu Yun, the Lord High Muckamuck, for to achieve prosperity within a wall seemed as easy as rolling off a log. Many nights did he lie awake lost in perplexity at the impoverishment of his subjects by the granting of higher wages. Thin and gaunt did he become and his pigtail lost its lustre, for he neglected to grease it. And on the day that his people sold themselves into slavery he uttered a piercing yell, bit a corner off his doorstep, and with foam-flecked lips and eyes slanting at an angle of 45 degrees, he rushed through the gate of the city and cantered away northward in the direction of Siberia.

Moral—You can fool most of the people most of the time.



## Cardiff's Victory Royal

*By J. C. Moynan, B.S.A.*

WELL up into the millions of dollars of high class pure-bred stock was exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Show at Cardiff, Wales, during the third week in June. Though the show had been suspended for two years, farmers and stock raisers loyally remembered the tremendous influence the exhibition has had on the improvement of agricultural conditions in the past, and consequently did all in their power to retain their best as foundation stock.

The show grounds covered some 90 acres, adjoining the Sophia Gardens and portions of Pontcanna Farm, belonging to the Marquis of Butte. Demonstration buildings, lecture tents, educational booths and stock sheds were spacious and conveniently arranged to accommodate the 3,885 entries in the various departments as well as the 66,000 spectators in attendance each day.

This year's Royal was the first to provide classification for the Percheron horse, which, as the heavy draft horse of France, fills a corresponding position to that of the Shire of England and that of the Clydesdale of Scotland. In the aged stud class two were imported from Canada, one being a winner. Their lightness of limb and great power of movement attracted much interest and favourable comment, sufficient that they may be considered as a permanent addition at the Royal. The Suffolk horse also made a record display. The classes were well filled with typical "Suffolk Punches." The excellence of the feet of this breed was especially remarked upon, great improvement having been achieved in this respect during the past ten years. The Cardiff

Show had also the distinction of giving room for the first time to the Gloucestershire Old Spot, the noted old English hog.

A notable feature of the show was the dominance of the beef breeds; of these the Shorthorn was outstanding. Edgecote Hero was bought by J. Marshall for 7,000 guineas. Excellent specimens and well filled classes of Longhorns, Sussex, Welsh, Lincolnshire Reds, Herefords, Devons and Red Polls were also present. The dairy breeds appeared in greatly reduced numbers, especially the Ayrshires and British Friesians.

Live stock parades occupied the greater part of each afternoon to the satisfaction and interest of a crowded grand stand. By these, tenants and landowners alike get an idea of the possibilities of well bred stock and develop a national pride in producing them. Side shows are never allowed on an agricultural show ground: herein our Canadian exhibitions could profitably take pattern for their future development and usefulness. An English agricultural show is therefore strictly agricultural and educational, the masses being reached by popular lecturers and demonstrators, who discuss up-to-date horticultural, poultry, dairying, bee-keeping and farm machinery problems. This year in the farm machinery sections some twenty-six types of tractors displayed their capabilities. Thus with the excellence of its organization and programme the Royal is undoubtedly fulfilling an important educational function and is worthy in the highest possible degree of the term "agricultural."

# Macdonald Roll of Honor

## DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY

Bailey, Hugh Courtney .....	'17
Bailey, Hugh R. ....	'16
Chatfield, Percy Chas. ....	High School
Collingwood, Gordon Francis.....	'16
Dashwood, John Lovell.....	Staff of S. for T.
Dean, Geo. Frederick, .....	Cereal Dept.
Dyer, Chas. Edward .....	'17
Ford, William, D. ....	'13
Gilson, Gordon Wyman, .....	Teachers '15
Hacker, James M. ....	'16
Hackshaw, Cecil, .....	Biology Dept.
Hamilton, Robert H. ....	High School
Harvey, William. ....	Dining Dept.
Lamb, William Sterling, .....	Teachers '12
Levin, Morris T. ....	Poultry Dept.
Longworth, Frederick John, .....	'17
McCormick, James E. ....	'15
MacFarlane, John Reid.....	'14
McDiarmid, Duncan David.....	'16
McLagan, Patrick Douglas.....	'13
McLaren, Quentin, .....	'15
McRae, Douglas .....	High School
Muldrew, W. Harold, .....	High School
Murphy, Allan I.....	High School
Portelance, Joseph Jr., .....	Repair Shop
Reid, B. Trenholme. ....	'14
Richardson, J. J. G. ....	'17
Robertson Harry .....	Cereal Dept.
Sansom, George .....	Live Stock Dept.
Shearer, William D. ....	'18
Turner, William Henry .....	'17
Upton, Lionel .....	Horticultural Dept.
Viane, Edgar .....	'17
Williamson, John.....	'11

# THE MACDONALD COLLEGE MAGAZINE

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No. 1.

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Newton, Agr. '21.

**Household Science** — Miss Helen Nation,  
Sci. '20.

**Teachers**—Miss F. Forster, T. '20.

**Humorists**—P. Ashby, Agr. '22; Miss Mar-  
garet Holcomb, Sci. '20; Miss E. Tilton,  
T. '20.

**Artists** — A. W. Birch, Agr. '20; Miss T.  
Zeiderberg, Agr. '23; Miss P. Matthew-  
man, Sci. '20.

**Proofreaders**—E. F. Shepherd, Agr. '22;  
E. McOuat, Agr. '23.

**Photographers** — M. B. Paige, Agr. '21;  
Miss D. Putnam, Sci. '20; Miss M.  
Smyth, T. '20.

**Faculty Items**—Prof. J. F. Snell.

## EDITORIAL



ERE we are again!

For four years our halls have been saddened by the absence of "Our Boys" who were unavoldably detained teaching Heinie maners. It has been a time of weary waiting for our Alma Mater. She has been lonely for her stalwart sons, and she has grieved as only a mother can over those who did not come back. Their memories will always be sacred.

During this dark time a mere handful of "Aggies" were left to carry on here at the college, and college life suffered in consequence despite the good work done by these standbys. They worked faithfully and well to keep up the traditons of the institut-ion, but their numbers were few, and so some of our organizations have felt the strain of these war years.

But here we are again!

Macdonald College has entered upon

her Renaissance—judging from the attendance this year a revival of learning has begun. And if our numbers have increased our enthusiasm has increased manyfold. An “esprit de corps” is spreading through every phase of college life in a manner that is highly gratifying to everyone who has the good of the Alma Mater at heart.

Within our ranks this year we have not only the refreshing influence of the girls and boys fresh from home, but also the stabilizing influence of “our returned men” who through long months of danger have learned to look the sterner facts of life in the face, and who through the comradeship of the army have learned the value of team play.

And prospects for a happy, profitable year at college were never brighter.—S.R.N.H.

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#### A WORD OF WELCOME.

To incoming students we offer the right hand of fellowship. We of the Macdonald College fraternity are a great big family and we welcome you to our charmed circle.

Girls, no matter what school you may have decided to study in we welcome you! We're glad to see you here and to know that we shall have the inestimable privilege of making your acquaintance. The great, big, outstanding thing that makes life at this college the “non plus ultra” is the co-educational factor. You have chosen the right college. And you have chosen the right time to fit yourselves for service, for never was the world in greater need of trained men and women than she is during this period of reconstruction.

Men of the Freshman class, we wel-

come you! You also have shown wisdom in deciding to take up Agriculture this year. Canadian Agriculture is awakening. No longer shall our legislatures be filled with “professional politicians” for the Canadian farmer has decided to take a hand. And this agrarian movement creates a demand for leaders in agricultural thought. The field is white for harvest but the laborers are few. So you may be sure that you have made no mistake in your choice of profession. You have a strong class and the college life will be the richer for your presence.

Returned men, thrice welcome are you! You have been missed from classroom and gymnasium, and now that you are back things are going with a zest that was lacking during the war years.

Students of every school, let's go over the top together this year in every branch of college life. Remember that we will each get out of our life here at college just what we put in. It is a noticeable thing that those who take part in the various college activities while here are the men and women who come back year after year to visit these halls, for they feel that Macdonald College is a part of them and that they are a part of Macdonald College. We have many organizations here at college to draw out the latent talent of our students. There is something for everyone to do this year. So let us everyone dig in and do our bit in whatever activity we find our place. And so shall this year at college be an inspiration to us all and a year to look back upon with pleasure in the years that are to come. Remember, “Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap”.—S.R.N.H.

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*OUR PRINCE.*

Sunday, Nov. 2nd. will be a memorable day for all Macdonald students. We were honored by a visit from His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

During the Prince's tour through Canada, we had been unofficially informed that we were to be given the opportunity of welcoming him within our own college walls. This information only helped to intensify the desire of the students to give him a hearty welcome and to do him honor. His pleasing manners, his accessibility and his enchanting smile won for him a corner in the hearts of every one of us. The men who had had the honor of knowing him personally at the front, speak of him as one who is desirous to mix with the more modest classes and to live their life. The opportunity afforded us of being able to receive our future sovereign on such an occasion as this is one that will not be soon forgotten.

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*THE WONDERFUL YEAR.*

With the coming of November 11th, the first anniversary of Armistice Day, a year has passed since the cessation of hostilities. It has for the most part been a year of settling down for everyone, and in addition, a year of renewing old acquaintanceship for the returning men and women whose part in the conflict took them overseas. We have had a year to settle down and the question is: Are we going back altogether to the old grooves, or are we going to gain some lessons from the past few years? What of the ones who lie over there and who never will return? What would they have done? How many of them, think you ponder

ed over the life that would be in their own country, Canada, when the war was over, and hoped that they might be spared to help a little in Peace as they helped much in war? But for many it was not to be; and it is for us who are here to carry on the work which they would have rejoiced to do.

"To you from falling hands we throw

The Torch—be yours to hold it high;

If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep."

In these words which can never die, the late Col. John McCrae, No. 3 (McGill) Can. Gen. Hospital, voiced the expectations of the fallen. Appealing, forceful and commanding in days of war, the injunction they contain, that we should not spare ourselves in carrying the Torch of Enlightenment, is not less in times of Peace, and we are impelled to make ourselves able to do this.

What peculiar and unparalleled opportunities are afforded us who are privileged to be students of Macdonald College! Out of a million people in the Province of Quebec some four hundred girls and boys at most attend Macdonald each year. Here in almost every subject we get instruction which is unsurpassed; the buildings and equipment cannot be more than equalled; the situation could not be more beautiful. With such environment we should be able to accomplish anything.

So much depends upon us who are here this year. We shall be setting a standard in everything for succeeding years to live up to or surpass. Let us see that it is the latter. The grains of sand in the mortar that holds the blocks of stone together are just as

necessary to the structure as the biggest stone of all. So it is with us. We cannot all be leaders; we may not all be even able to be in evidence; but each and every individual is necessary in every college organization if the best is to be got out of it. Study is necessary, and only those who have for a while, or always, been denied the opportunity of learning, realize its true value. But we must play also: we must all play—basket-ball, indoor baseball, rugby, hockey, in their season; and if we are not picked for the teams then we must all turn out for the games. We must all do our part in college life in some form or other: by supporting our class and class organizations, by supporting the larger organizations such as the Literary and Debating Society, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the College Orchestra, and the Magazine. If we all do this we shall have Macdonald spirit and the spirit of Canada in the highest degree.

Each one of us is, or should be, here with the intention of fitting herself or himself to take up some place in the world. The more we try to do, the more we shall be able to do. Each moment of the day should be filled in some way—either by working or getting some real enjoyment out of life. Time spent in healthy enjoyment of life is time well spent; but the minutes or hours which are frittered away in idleness are irrevocably lost. Each one of us should be filled with a spirit of high endeavour, a spirit of being alive—filled with the zest of life. Canada waits for each of us to take our place in her life with a will to WORK and to LIVE. She waits for us to improve conditions within her borders; perhaps it may be in some big way; perhaps only amongst a small circle of people; but the small

circle may need us most wherever it may be: Canada needs us there.

Let us be getting ready; let us work to be ready; and let this coming year, the second year of Peace be handed down in the annals of Macdonald College as THE wonderful year, just that: "THE WONDERFUL YEAR." — A. R. M.

### *THE NEW AGRICULTURE.*

The giant is awakening! For thirty years Canadian Agriculture has been indulging in a Rip Van Winkle nap, but now he is awakening. He stirred in his sleep and the grain growers of the west shook off the shackles of privately-owned elevators. He opened his eyes and a wave of political reconstruction swept over the prairie provinces, sweeping out corrupt provincial legislatures and setting up in their room and stead governments of the people by the people. He stretched himself and the political life of that Super-Conservative province, Ontario, turned topsy-turvy in a day. And he is only yet awakening.

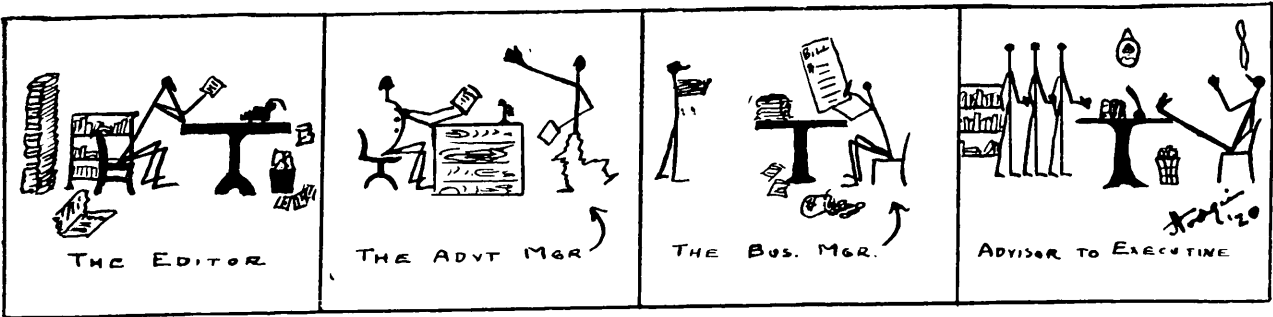
Most of us have not yet grasped the full significance of the recent victory for the Ontario farmers. It means among other things that at last the farming population of Canada is realizing the need for organization if our agriculture is to be allowed to develop again. We say "develop again", for the agricultural development in Canada during the past quarter century has been negligible in comparison with the development we might have expected had we not been handicapped by a national policy which had for its object the building up of our manufacturing or secondary industries at the expense of agriculture—our primary industry. The farmers of Canada have

come to realize this, and the results of the Ontario election may be taken as an intimation of an even more sweeping victory for the organized farmers in the vast Dominion Campaign when they will have an opportunity to strike off some of the shackles that have handicapped Canadian Agriculture.

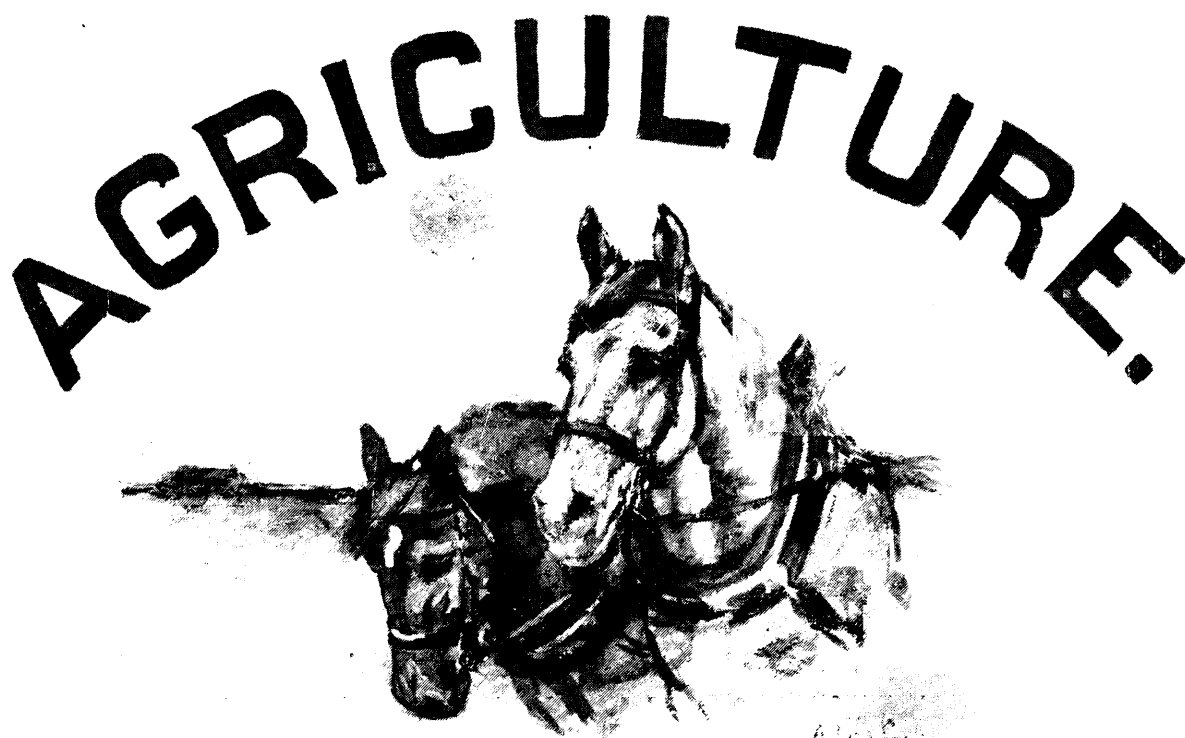
But victory for agriculture brings responsibilities for agriculture. If the farmers of Canada would take a responsible part in Canadian political affairs leaders must come from Canadian agriculture—men who have a sufficient breadth of vision to see beyond the temporary benefits of class legislation, men who are versed in the fundamentals of political economy so that they can intelligently consider the equitable raising and wise spending of public revenues and the enacting of needed legislations, and men who have the ability

to place their thoughts before an audience in a clear, logical manner.

Men of the School of Agriculture! Are you planning to fit yourselves in this new movement? "The old order changeth", and we must keep pace with the times. Every man on going out of Macdonald College should have an acceptable platform manner whether or not he is clear on the question of chromosomes. He should know something of the basic principles of up-to-date political economy, whether he secures his knowledge in a class room or in the pamphlets of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. And he should be right in touch with what agriculture in Canada is accomplishing or is trying to accomplish. The world is full of dead ones. Let us bury them with a great noise and "come out from among them and be separate". —S.R.N.H.



THE MAGAZINE EXECUTIVE IS MADE UP OF FOUR MEMBERS.



## A Few Impressions of Scottish Agriculture

THE Khaki University of Canada did very effective work overseas. It was through the efforts of this organization that a great many university students serving with the Canadian Forces were enabled to attend British universities, and utilize profitably that long period of waiting for repatriation following the return of the Canadian Army of Occupation from Germany. The author was amongst those who were so fortunate as to go to the University of Edinburgh, an institution which does not need its merits or character set forth here. To acknowledge fully what was done for soldier-students at this Scottish seat of learning would require a much bigger volume than this; let it suffice to say that everything possible was done

to make us feel at home in the University, to draw us into the life and activities or general atmosphere of the University, to make our sojourn in Edinburgh pleasant from a social standpoint, and last but not least, to facilitate the furtherance of our studies and the acquirement of knowledge, which was, after all, the factor that measured the success of our anti-graduate course. Thus there was given a unique opportunity of studying the agriculture of Scotland.

\* \* \* \*

Scotland has been described as a microcosm in which can be found examples of almost every type of agriculture in the temperate zone. A wide range of farming conditions can be found as a result of great variations



of situation, soil and climate. In the mountainous districts, which are wholly unsuited to arable farming, are found the least intensive methods, the raising of cattle and sheep being the principle agricultural pursuit. The most intensive methods are found in the highly specialized districts such as the famous potato-growing "red lands" of Dunbar, and the narrow strip of highly farmed land among the Ayrshire coast, or on the market-garden lands about the centres of population. Ranging between these two extremes can be found systems of farming of almost every degree of intensiveness.

A study of the history of agriculture of Scotland would point out that this basic industry has travelled a road with many ups and downs, during its process of evolution. It received possibly the hardest blow in the year 1851 after free trade had been introduced for Great Britain. The farmers were thrown into competition with the produce of every country in the world, in an open and free market. The economic situation was greatly changed, and the farmers were called upon to rely on their own resources. Energy and intelligence were taxed to the utmost to preserve the existence of the farmer. The net result was many radical changes—the teachings of science were put into everyday use, machinery was applied to new purposes, there was a demand for improved tools and machinery of all sorts, and mechanical power reduced the labour expense. The great advances in agriculture that followed testified that these things had not been done in vain. The agricultural depression which necessitated this struggle for existence lasted up until the beginning of the War, at which period we see the agriculture of

Scotland at a very high state of perfection, and the general intelligence of the Scottish farmer of a high standard.

So despite the increasing cost of production and the stationary prices, farming was maintained as a profitable pursuit. It has already been mentioned that this was made possible largely by the application of the findings of science to everyday practice. Reference is made, amongst other things, to the extensive use of artificial fertilizers. These, made possible a heavier yield per acre and increased the average production; also the uncertainty of obtaining a crop is lessened, and crops could be obtained from land otherwise not capable of producing. The use of artificial feeding stuffs increased in like proportion to fertilizers, and the rapidity with which they came into general use was almost to revolutionize the system of stock rearing and feeding. The Scottish farmers have a very intelligent appreciation of the knowledge which has been gained in recent years of the chemical and physiological principles concerned in nutrition. They are well acquainted with the relative feeding value of the various agricultural products, and are accustomed to select these with intelligence and precision for the attainment of the ends which they have in view in the feeding of their stock. Also, the manurial values of the different feeds are well understood. These factors together form the basis of a system of farming in which the feeding of stock is so directed as to correlate with the cultivation of crops and the maintenance of the fertility of the soil.

The live stock industry is probably the most important department of

Scottish agriculture. While the different breeds of farm animals are few, and their representatives are not numerous yet, their qualities and merits are such as to be known the world over. Scottish breeders and improvers of live stock have made a reputation for themselves second to none, and created a world-wide demand for their breeding stock that they have found



difficult to supply. The result has been to greatly enhance the prices of good pedigree stock of all breeds, and to make breeding a very profitable business. The Scottish farmer, almost to a man, is a firm believer in breeding from the best animals obtainable. Scrub individuals have long been banished out of the country simply because a farmer paying high rent, high taxes and high wages cannot afford to breed anything but the best grade or pure-bred animals. Show-yard competition is keen, and the standard of merit for all classes of farm animals is high.

The draining of land and the use of improved agricultural implements have also been factors in the establishment of Scotland's advanced state of agriculture. A poorly drained field is a luxury which few farmers can afford to possess, and a thing rarely seen in Scotland. As to implements, not only do the farmers carry out their own

wide range, but many others as well. Nearly every farm has its own thresher, built right into the barn, as a permanent fixture. Every farm also is equipped with mechanical power to the extent of ten to thirty horsepower.

The system of land tenure in Scotland is distinctly different from that found in Canada. The vast majority of the farmers are not land-owners, but simply tenants, leasing their land by short or long terms, and paying rents varying from twenty to sixty shilling per acre. Occupying land-owners are very few, and they are generally men of ample means who are farming as a pastime. It is noteworthy that agriculturists of ability and capital greatly prefer to rent land rather than to buy it, and that the tenant farmer has no ambition to own the land he is farming. There is ample legislation in Scotland to protect the interests of



the tenant farmer, and the advantage of the system is that capital is not sunk into land, but remains on the surface, as it were, where it can be much more productive. There are several disadvantages to the system, but they have been largely removed by the recent Agricultural Holdings Act.

One does not have to visit many farms in Scotland to notice the system.

atic business-like aspects that characterize Scottish agriculture. The farmer is typically a keen, shrewd man, ever on the alert for a chance to improve his business. The holdings are generally large (above two hundred acres) and the farmer himself is more than a mere laborer. He could aptly be termed the "active manager," for while he personally superintends and assists in all operations, he does not exhaust his energies in ordinary labour, but gives attention to all sides of the farm work, noting wastages where they occur, effecting improvements in methods and practices, and keeps in touch with the development of agriculture in general.

Another surface impression readily gathered from contact with the Scottish farmer, is that the most successful and prosperous of them are specialist farmers. Under the conditions existent to-day, to make a real success of the business of farming, a man must be a specialist. Let him specialize in what he will, be it potatoes, gooseberries, chickens, cattle, sheep, or horses, but whatever it is, he will emphasize that

product, become known as a producer of that particular thing, and develop his market accordingly. Actual experience and facts show that the specialist farmer is a prosperous well-to-do man, managing his farm as a well-ordered business; whereas the ordinary farmer continues to *work hard for a meagre living*.

\* \* \* \*

These few impressions just skim over the surface of the large amount of interesting and valuable information that was gathered from a study of Scottish agriculture. That the Canadian farmer to-day can learn many practical lessons from his Scottish kinsmen there is no doubt. We cannot leave this subject however, without mentioning briefly the unsurpassed hospitality of the farmers of Scotland. As the American soldiers of our party put it, "The people of Missouri flatter themselves on the brand of hospitality they hand out, but I think they will have to come to Scotland to find out what the word hospitality really means." W. N. J., Agr. '20.

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## Animal Husbandry in Great Britain

**I**T is not the purpose of the writer to attempt to make an analysis of the live stock situation of Great Britain nor to dwell at great length on the merits of the various breeds of farm animals native of the country, but rather to make mention of some of the more striking features of the industry which impressed him while visiting the most noted live stock districts of the mother country; a place so small by

comparison with other countries in acreage yet so large in importance in the live stock world.

It is natural to suppose that a country so famous for its live stock should have particular adaptations in the way of soil and climate and the traveller interested in agriculture soon realizes this to be the case. Although the contour of the landscape varies somewhat, it is for the most part gently rolling,

affording an abundance of rich grazing land which is usually well watered. Along with this rich and abundant pasture, the stock raiser has a long season during which to graze his cattle. In the south stock can be left out practically all winter and in the northern parts until late in the fall. The spring is early, and owing to the abundant rainfall of the country the grass does not fail during the summer months as is the case on most of our Canadian farms. The particular adaptation of the country to grazing, together with the long season, are probably two of the most important factors which account for the success which has been obtained by the British breeder. This means economical production and freedom from disease.

Perhaps the features that first compel the attention of the student of animal husbandry are, the general high quality of the live stock throughout the country, and the number of breeds represented. This fact holds true for all classes of farm animals. The horses used on the land are almost without exception large and powerful; draft type is clearly evident, showing the use of pure bred sires. In England the Shire and Suffolk Punch predominate, while in Scotland the Clydesdale reigns supreme. The herds of cattle seen at pasture are for the most part large. In different parts of the country different breeds are seen, but the individual herds are uniform as to type and breed, showing that the stock raiser has some definite object in view, namely, the improvement of his herd. Sheep and swine are also of outstanding quality, and without exception, where these two classes of stock are kept, they are husbanded with the utmost care. The farmer of Great Britain realizes the va-

lue of good stock, and understands that the only road to improvement is by the use of pure bred sires and he spares no pains in acquiring the individual best suited to his needs. This fact is not only true of the wealthy landowner, of which there are many in the country, but also of the farmer in moderate circumstances and of the poorest tenant on the land.

As the British farmer realizes the value of good stock, so does he understand its care and management. It is only by observing the methods and practices followed, that one fully realizes how the British breeder has accomplished so much. True, their methods are, for the most part, adaptable to their own country only, but at the same time they could teach farmers in Canada a great deal, particularly with regard to the care and handling of stock. Milk production is the primary business of the majority of British farms and particularly is this true of those in the vicinity of large cities requiring large quantities of milk.

In England, unlike the common practice in America, the bulk of the milk is not supplied by herds of strictly dairy cattle but rather by dual purpose animals, the greatest proportion of which are Dairy Shorthorns. There are some splendid herds, it is true, of the strictly dairy breeds, but they are for the most part small and in the minority as regards numbers. It is in England that the Dairy Shorthorn is seen to perfection, and it is only in that country that one can fully realize the value of this dual purpose breed to the average farmer. Apart from the fact that most of the milk consumed by the English public is produced by the Dairy Shorthorn, the male calves not kept for breeding



purposes are turned into the high quality steers generally seen in the English pasture fields. The system followed by the dairy farmers of Scotland is somewhat different to that followed by their neighbors to the south. Where the dual purpose animal is used in England, a strictly dairy breed is used in Scotland, namely, the Ayreshire. The Scotch farmer would stake his independence on the Ayrshire cow. Large herds are usually kept and a great deal of milk is shipped to the large centres; but the Scotch farmer is thrifty, and a great deal of his milk is converted into

Britain is a most important one, the raising of beef cattle received a great deal of attention from stock men in all parts of the country and it would be difficult to determine, without the aid of statistics, which is the more important phase of the live stock industry. To realize the importance of the beef cattle business, one has only to consider the number of our beef breeds which originated in Great Britain and to estimate the large numbers of individuals exported from that country to all parts of the world for breeding purposes. This feature of the industry means



PART OF THE ROYAL HERD ON PASTURE AT WINDSOR.

cheese on the farm, just as the English farmer converts a great deal of his cream into butter. In this way, the least amount of fertility possible is taken away from the land, the whey and skim milk being fed to either calves or pigs. This practice of home dairying would be a questionable one to follow in this country, but gives satisfaction in England and Scotland, a large portion of its success being due, no doubt, to a sufficiency of time and specially trained labour.

Although the dairy industry of Great

much to the farmers and stock raisers of both England and Scotland, and a great many of them depend upon this foreign demand for breeding stock for a large part of their income. This is particularly true for those who are breeders and raisers of beef cattle. One thing is this connection which impressed the writer, was the slight amount of interest displayed by beef cattle men towards the industry in Canada; they do not regard Canada as an important figure in the fat stock world. The chief reason for this attitude, no doubt lies

in the fact that only a small number of high priced animals find their way to Canada, as compared with the numbers shipped to breeders in other countries such as the Argentine and South Africa. This attitude of beef cattle men is shared by the breeders of all classes of stock to a more limited extent.

In countries where beef cattle are raised, sheep are generally given a more or less important position in the general live stock policy. This is no less true of Great Britain. Sheep raising is in fact one of the important features of her live stock industry. Her sheep breeders are noted the world over, not only for the success they have obtained in their breeding operations, but also for the methods they practise in the general care and management of their flocks. While sheep are merely tolerated on many of our farms in Eastern Canada, they are considered in Great Britain to be an indispensable item in the general farm scheme. They are given the best of care and the best of pasture and in this way, accidental losses common to sheep on pasture, are reduced to a minimum. It is in the crossing of breeds for commercial purposes that the English and Scotch shepherds are past masters, and we can learn a great deal from them in this respect. They have a variety of breeds to choose from and their choice for crossing purposes depends upon their local conditions. Their operations are usually carried out in a systematic and practical manner, with the result that very desirable animals are produced for the block. In England no one cross is used throughout the country, but in Scotland, where the area of intensive sheep farming is smaller, one cross is used to a considerable extent, namely, a Leicester ram on Black Faced Highland

ewes. This is a cross that gives satisfaction to the farmer, butcher and consumer.

While cattle and sheep probably occupy most of the attention of the British farmer, swine are kept in considerable numbers and add not a little to the general income of the farm. The British public is particular about the bacon it eats, and the hog raisers of the country have almost a fancy market to cater to and spend all their energies towards this end, namely, the production of Wiltshire sides. The breeds used for this purpose, of course, are those of the bacon type. It is a similar policy to that Canadian hog raisers must follow vigorously if Canadian bacon is to be sold at a premium on the English market.

While a live stock policy such as exists in Great Britain means a great deal of wealth to the owners of stock, it means considerably more to the agricultural status of the country. The soil of the mother country has been tilled for hundreds and hundreds of years, but today we find it capable of producing as much and even more than ever before. When we compare this old but still fertile soil of Great Britain with our new but fast failing soil of Canada, we cannot help but realize that there is something radically wrong with our methods of farming and that stock raising on a large scale is the only fundamental basis upon which a permanent system of agriculture for Canada can be built.—A. W. P., '21.

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How to be popular:—

Stand by a lecture room, as the teachers are entering, with your pockets filled with apples and distribute.

For particulars see Winters.

## Ayrshires to the Front

FROM its original home in the country of Ayr, Scotland, the Ayrshire has scattered to the four winds, there to aid in building up a great live stock industry. The road to success and popularity has not been lined with roses, quite the opposite—but by perseverance, intelligent breeding, and careful feeding, breeders have realized the object they have long sought for. The Ayrshire has gone into new lands and has triumphed as a producer, and breeders are now reaping their reward, as perfection in type, conformation and quality is being reached. The battle has been a long and tedious one, for years little success was derived, but the breeders were interested in the welfare of the breed, the demand became greater and the prices began to increase. When the prices boomed, naturally new breeders were anxious to get started, and this paved the way to spread the Ayrshire to all parts of the globe.

The origin of the Ayrshire is rather obscure, and has been traced from several entirely different sources. It is generally known, however, that the breed originated in the district of Ayr, Scotland, and that native cattle were largely responsible. The first breeds known to have been used for improvement was the Teeswater and Shorthorn. Another combination that was used somewhat later was the Dutch and Lincoln breeds, West Highland, Devon and Hereford were also used, therefore the Ayrshire has quite a mixture of blood. The color of the progeny of these cattle was generally black and white, but later on shades of brown appeared. There is no single man in particular known to have been individually responsible for

the improvement carried on, but the breeders worked together with a definite object in view. They wanted to get animals that could produce an abundant flow of milk of good quality. They seemed to succeed in their attempt, for in 1805 a man named Forsythe had a cow giving 24 quarts of milk per day, and in 1829 Wm. Harley had a cow giving 40 quarts a day. These results created some interest and about 1830 a society was formed and prizes were given for highest milk records.

About the year 1837 some Ayrshires were brought to America, but in 1870 large importations were made, and since then importing has been carried on extensively. The majority of these importations were brought to the Eastern States and Quebec province, with a few to Ontario. At this time the Ayrshire was found in nearly all parts of the world.

Although the Scotch breeders were the first to improve the Ayrshire, they were about the last to think of registering the animals. The Americans were the first to publish a herd book, this one was sent out in 1863. Since that time many different societies have been formed, each one having a herd book of its own. At the present time, in Canada we have the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association and in the United States the American Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

The Ayrshire has adapted herself to all climates and all kinds of soils from the hills of Scotland to the valleys of America. She is found in all the British Colonies and perhaps the most important other countries are the United States and Japan. She makes just as

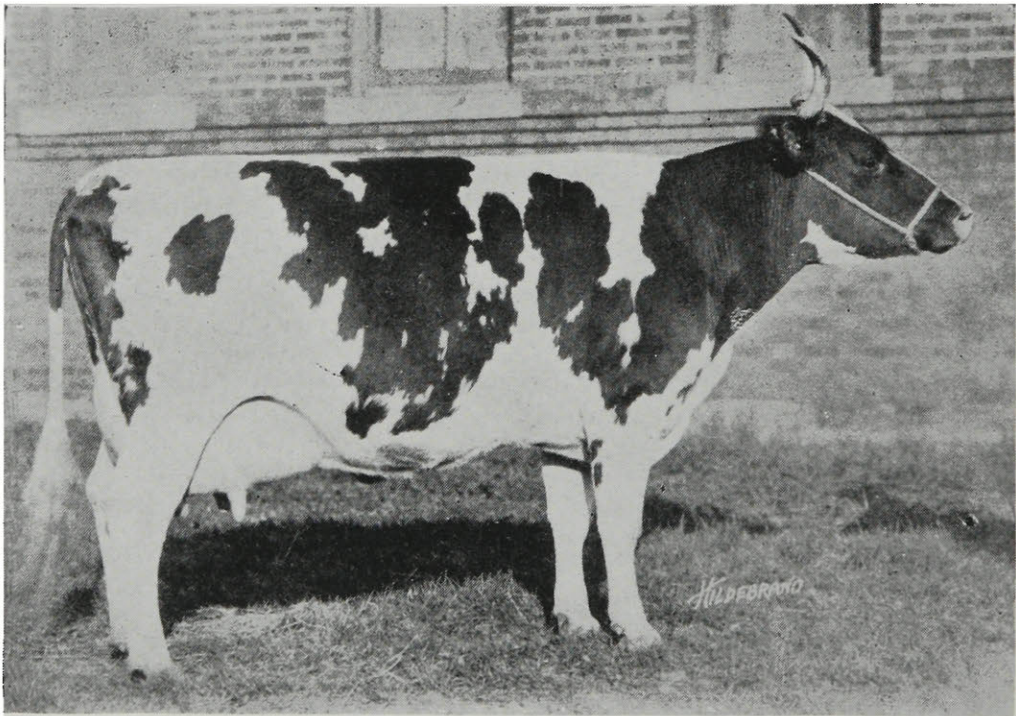


large records in the State of California as she does in the most northern parts of Canada where agriculture is carried on at all.

The Ayrshire is almost perfect in shape, she excels all other dairy breeds for her straightness of top line, her well-balanced udder, and smoothness throughout. She is of medium size, coming between the Holstein and the Jersey. Although the Holstein is a much larger cow, she does not show the smoothness nor the well-balanced udder

In production the Ayrshire can hold her own with the other breeds. She cannot produce as much milk as the Holstein nor can she produce as much butter as the Jersey, but she gives more milk than the Jersey and more butter than the Holstein. For the feed consumed she excels the other breeds in economical production. Ayrshire milk has long been recognized as the best quality for human consumption.

The Ayrshire carries very popular colors, she is mostly white with shades



CHAMPION AYRSHIRE OF CANADA, 1917 to 1919.

of the Ayrshire, and she is severely criticized for her pendulous udder. The Jersey is smaller in size than the Ayrshire, which is one of her biggest setbacks. She carries a well-made udder, but generally out of proportion to the rest of her body. The Guernsey is the other important dairy breed. They are about the same size as the Ayrshire, but are of a coarser type, generally criticized for being broad at the withers and hollow in the back.

of brown intermingled. The Holstein is black and white, while the Jersey and Guernsey have generally a fawn color, but often a broken color of black, fawn and white, which is considered objectionable by the breeders.

While the Ayrshire is strictly a dairy animal, they come nearer to the dual-purpose qualifications than does any of the other dairy breeds. They fatten quickly and make a quality of beef greatly liked by butchers, being heavy

in the hindquarters, thick in the loins, with small bones, they cut up well, and are heaviest in the desirable parts. The meat is nicely-flecked and has a good color.

It would not be out of place at this point to give a few of the most important winnings of the Ayrshire over other breeds, to prove that she is the most perfect cow in form of body and udder and also to show that she is not far behind the other breeds at the pail. At the World's Fair, Seattle, Wash., 1909, a prize was given for the best twelve animals of any dairy breed.

The following were the results:

Breed.	Award.
Ayrshire.....	First
Ayrshire.....	Second
Holstein.....	Third
Jersey.....	Fourth
Holstein.....	Fifth

A similar prize, given at the National Dairy Show for several years, has always been won by Ayrshires.

At the Guelph Dairy Test, 1915, which is a 72-hour test, open to all the dairy breeds, the Ayrshire was again to the front. The following animals were first in their respective classes, but the Ayrshire was quite a few points ahead of her nearest rival:

Ottawa Winter Fair, January, 1911:

Breed.	Name of Cow.	Points.
Ayrshire—	Barcheskie Lucky Girl	246.8
Holstein —	Canadian Minto of Ormstown . . . . .	230.75
Jersey—	Brampton Pearl. . . . .	187.63
Shorthorn. . . . .		148.9

A few years ago at the New Hampshire Experimental Station, three cows were selected from the Ayrshire, Jersey, Holstein and Shorthorn breeds. The test was conducted for twelve months. The result was:

The Ayrshires made 100 lbs. of butter with \$3.00 less feed than the Jerseys, with \$4.50 less feed than the Shorthorns and with \$5.50 less feed than the Holsteins.

At the Pan-American Dairy Test in Buffalo, N.Y., 1901, against all breeds, for uniformity of weight, amount of milk produced for food consumed and for uniform milk flow, the Ayrshire stood at the top.

In the Model Dairy Test at the World's Fair, Seattle, Wash., 1909, the Ayrshire actually made more butter and averaged more net profit than any of the cows competing, as the following shows:—

Breed.	Name of Cow.	Lbs. of		% Solids	
		Milk.	% Fat.	Not Fat.	Points.
Ayrshire—	Lady Jane . . . . .	250.6	3.45	8.86	282.72
Holstein—	Rolo Mercena De Kol . . . . .	218.1	3.5	9.62	253.81
Jersey —	Mabel of Edgely . . . . .	158.4	4.8	9.8	239.2

Breed.	Average Days in barn.	Average Lbs. fat per day.	Average Casein per day.	% Fat.	Product value.	Main- tenance cost.	Balance.
Ayrshire . . . . .	72	1.875	1.175	4.02	\$50.36	\$28.65	21.71
Ayrshire . . . . .	51	2.196	1.352	4.14	41.21	24.72	16.49
Jersey . . . . .	93	1.356	.826	4.62	44.68	29.87	14.81
Jersey . . . . .	93	1.289	.870	4.15	42.79	29.89	12.90
Guernsey . . . . .	87½	1.200	.719	5.63	37.66	28.18	9.48
Guernsey . . . . .	87½	.934	.595	5.04	28.79	26.93	1.86
Holstein . . . . .	93	.961	.760	3.69	31.47	27.77	3.70
Holstein . . . . .	93	.910	.752	3.34	30.09	32.16	2.07

These few examples go to show the outstanding qualities of the Ayrshire cow as a producer and as a show-ring winner. Thus we have in the Ayrshire the ideal of dairy type, splendid constitution, and giving a superior quality of milk. In production she ranks among the first in yield of milk and butter fat, and shows wonderful persistence. In economy of production she stands without a rival, and leads the world as the most profitable

cow for the dairyman. The phenomenal advancement of the Ayrshire breed in public favor in recent years, together with the readiness with which even the leading breeders of other breeds at the ringside and elsewhere acknowledge the superiority of the splendid uniformity and perfection of type, excellence of constitution and evidence of productive ability, should still further strengthen our confidence that our choice of breed has not been misplaced.—J. E. N., '20.

# Experiments with Hay and Pasture Plants at Macdonald College

(By L. A. Waitzinger.)

The province of Quebec had last year 8,500,000 acres under cultivation, and of them 5,500,000 acres, or about 65 per cent, were used for hay crops and pastures. The importance of these crops is thus strikingly illustrated, and the Cereal Husbandry Dept. has from the very beginning expended much effort in the search of knowledge with regard to this group of farm products.

Experiments with grasses and Clovers which have been, and those which

are still being, conducted may be conveniently divided into five classes:

- (1) Species, varieties and strain tests.
- (2) Cultural experiments.
- (3) Acclimation trials.
- (4) Improvement work.
- (5) Scientific studies.

The different species of the true clovers (genus: Trifolium), of the alfalfas (genus: Medicago), and of several others of the leguminous forage



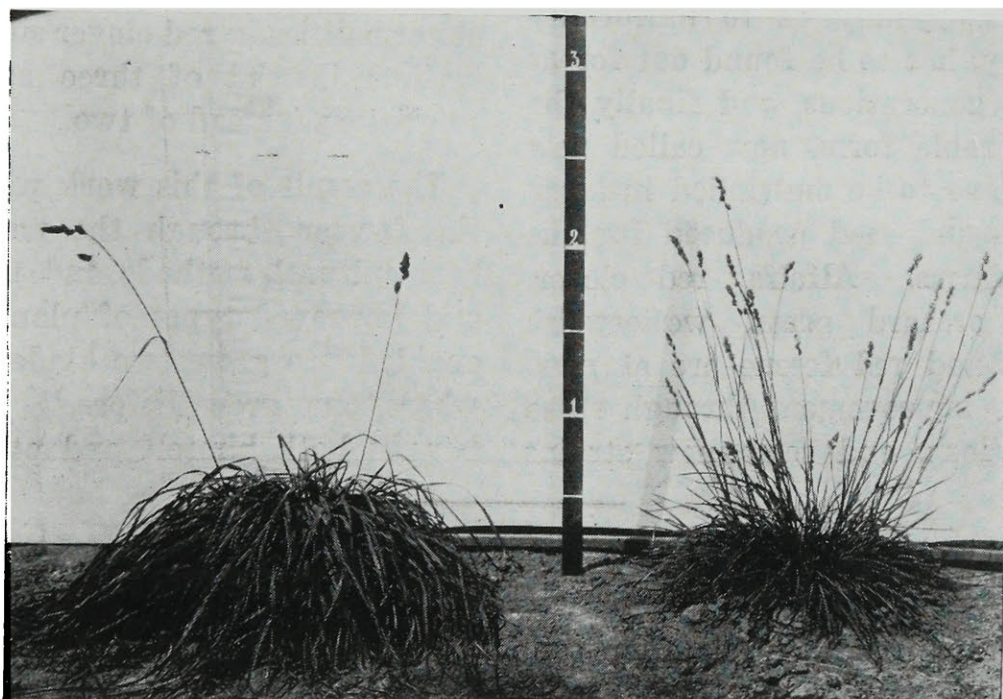
plants have been tried out in rows and in plots and their agricultural value for Quebec determined. All kinds of grasses likely to be suitable for the province, such as timothy, orchard grass, blue grasses, etc., have been under cultivation for varying periods, and their true merits established.

As many grasses and clovers do not give the best returns when grown alone, various mixtures of two and more grasses and clovers had to be made up and seeded.

strains such as Minnesota Grimm Stock 5 and Stock 8.

The cultural experiments deal mainly with the rate, date and depth of seeding, soil and seed inoculation of clovers and alfalfas, tillage, methods, and time of cutting and curing for hay.

Not all clovers and grasses proved equally suitable for Quebec climatic conditions. Some were not winterhardy, and as many as 95% of some alfalfa plants of certain regional varieties were killed in severe winters. With a



LEAFY PASTURE TYPE.

STEMMY MEADOW TYPE.

Second Growth of Orchard Grass in August.

Varieties of red clover and alfalfa, coming from different parts or regions of the world, "regional varieties," as well as varieties traded by local seed dealers, "commercial varieties," have been tested. As a result of these variety tests we have, for example, found that in alfalfa the "Grimm variety" has a decided superiority over other varieties of alfalfa for Quebec conditions. Strains, which are numerous with grains, are very rare in grasses and clovers. Only alfalfa can boast of a few

view to ascertain the length of time required to transform such non-hardy varieties into hardy varieties, as well as the study of the changes in the varieties during this transformation, acclimation experiments have been undertaken. For this purpose seed from the remaining 5 per cent of the non-hardy varieties of alfalfa were seeded; exposed to the rigors of a Quebec winter, the surviving plants again used for seed production, a new seeding made, etc.

The improvement of the hay and pasture plants is the most extensive and important operation. The idea involved is to create one or two types of great excellency regarding quantity and quality, from all important clovers and grasses. Different forms of a certain grass, say orchard grass, have to be studied and notes taken for one or two seasons. The best forms from a qualitative and quantitative point of view are selected, separated and perhaps crossed, then multiplied by seed and by cuttings (clons). The inheritance, mainly as to uniformity and purity, has to be found out for at least two generations, and finally the most desirable form, now called new strains, have to be multiplied in large quantities and seed produced for the use on farms. Alfalfa, red clover, timothy, orchard grass, westerwolt rye grass and red fescue are at present under improvement through these manipulations, and some new strains

are in the process of multiplication.

The scientific studies of the hay and pasture plants have no direct bearing on the farming operation, and are not of immediate importance to the farming community, yet the information obtained helps us to understand the laws of nature, and thus is a guidance to an efficient method of procedure. The heredity of quantitative and qualitative characters in red clover is being studied, as well as the chlorosis (yellow coloring) of the clover seedling, the color of the clover seed and abnormalities in red clover such as four leaflets instead of three and three cotyledons instead of two.

The result of this work will be that the farmer through the use of the best cultural methods and the proper and improved types of plants will be enabled "to grow two blades of grass where one grew before," and thus benefit both himself and others.

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## The Fruit Industry in the Annapolis Valley

**T**HE Annapolis Valley is often called the Garden of Nova Scotia, and rightly too, because it is there that not only the apple, but other fruits grow to perfection. When we speak of the Annapolis Valley, we really mean the Annapolis Valley and the adjoining Cornwallis Valley. This district is about eighty miles long, and from four to twelve miles wide. Two ranges of mountains, known as the North and South Mountains, protect it from the summer fogs of the Bay of Fundy, and the cold ocean winds. The North Mountains skirt the south shore on the Bay of Fundy, from Brier Island to the Basin of Minas, terminating in a huge bluff called Blomidon.

This range is continued on the other side of the Minas Channel under the name of the Cobequid Mountains, and shields the valley against the cold spring winds from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In winter the temperature of the valley is seven or eight degrees warmer than Cape Breton and the northern part of Nova Scotia.

The soil of the valley is for the most part loose, and easy to work. It runs from sandy clays to good deep loam. In comparison with the rest of Nova Scotia, it is practically free from stones. A large amount of fertilizer is added every year, in order to keep up the fertility, and cover crops are used to a great extent to add humus.



For the last thirty years, the production of fruit has been steadily increasing. The yearly income from the sale of exported fruit, now amounts to nearly two million dollars (\$2,000,000). In years of ordinarily good crops about seven-eighths of the marketable apples are exported. The chief market is Great Britain, but there is also quite a trade with Newfoundland, the West Indies, and South Africa. To show how the exportation has increased, these figures are interesting—

good harbours for small steamers at Kingsport, Annapolis, and Port Wade. There are frost-proof storing houses at almost every railway station, where large quantities of apples are collected, packed and shipped under a uniform system.

Besides the foreign markets, the local markets are also an important factor. In 1918 the United Fruit Co. shipped 17,000 bbls. to local markets.

The Co-operation in the valley is a pronounced success. There are forty-



YOUNG, BUT WELL LOADED.

	Bbls.
1893-1894.....	35,000
1911-1912.....	1,734,876
1917-1918.....	608,601

The year 1911-12 was a bumper year and a few other years have come up to about the million mark.

The valley is especially well situated in regard to markets. Its farthest extremity is only 120 miles from Halifax, which is an ocean port, open all winter, having many steamship lines, making it their winter terminus. There are also

six Co-operative Fruit Co.'s and 37 of these make up the United Fruit Co. This company ships over three-quarters of the apples exported. They handle supplies for the members, at an average saving of from 10 to 25 per cent by getting seed, fertilizer, boxes, barrels, etc.

Practically all the orchards are well cared for, and competition to produce the best fruit is very keen. They are particularly interested in sprays, and co-operate with the Provincial and Dominion Entomologists in experiments



and demonstrations. So far there is no San Jose scale in Nova Scotia.

Dusting is being used extensively. The farmers like it, because it takes less time to apply it, even if it is a little more expensive than the liquid spray. If it is put on heavy enough and at the right time, it is said to be as effective as the liquid spray. The fact that it can be gotten on quicker, is an important item, in the spring when there is the rush of orchard and farm spring work.

Three varieties of apples have originated in Nova Scotia:—

Bank's red gravenstein, a bud sport of the gravenstein, is much the same as the gravenstein in season and flavor, but is less ribbed, more regular in shape and much more highly colored.

The Red Ribston, a bud sport of the Ribston, is alike in season and flavor, but again, like the Bank's gravenstein, is very highly colored, being a solid red.

The Red King is believed to be a bud sport of the King of Tompkins. It is extremely high-colored, and with this

exception, as in the other two, is similar to the parent.

The most important apples grown in the valley are: Gravenstein, Bishop Pippin, Blenheim Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Golden Russet, Nonpareil, Baldwin, Rhode Island, Greening, Fallawater, Northern Spy, Stark, Cox's Orange, Duchess of Oldenburg, Wagener, Wealthy, Alexander, Ben Davis, Wolf River, Dudley, and Baxter.

Other crops are grown in the valley, although the apple crop is the chief one. Peas are grown to some extent, as are plums, cherries, quinces, melons, tomatoes and beans. Potatoes are extensively grown and the valley has developed quite a trade with Bermuda in seed potatoes.

The prospects for the future in the fruit industry of Nova Scotia are very promising. The orchards are in better bearing condition, the evaporators and canning factories offer good opportunities for the disposing of the surplus crops. The European markets are easily reached and the consumption in local markets is very greatly increased.—  
M. MacA., Agr. '20.

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## Canadian Egg-Laying Contests

*By A. G. Taylor, B.S.A.*

UNTIL quite recently little attention has been given to egg-laying contests in Canada. The Dominion Experimental Farm started a laying contest at its branch farm in Prince Edward Island in the fall of 1918. Another laying contest was held in British Columbia last season. These laying contests commenced on November 1st 1918 and finished October 31, 1919. So satisfactory were they that the work is now receiving very careful study and

wonderful developments can be looked for in the future.

Our best poultry authorities say that never before was the good laying hen more profitable and the poor laying hen more unprofitable than at the present time. They also realize that increased productions, both in the individual and in the flock, have been shown to be largely a matter of breeding. To direct and encourage the breeding of poultry along lines or greater

increased individual and flock production, a laying contest has been started. This contest will be known as the "Canadian Egg Laying Contest".

The contest is divided into two parts: Record of Performance "A" and Record of Performance "A A". The Record of Performance "A" consists of the inspection of trap nested flocks on individual poultry plants and shall be similar in form to the Record of Performance for dairy cattle. It will be open to any breeder who wishes to enter his flock and will be under the supervision and inspection of officers of the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch.

Record of Performance "AA" will consist of the conducting of tests under government supervision and on government or neutral ground for the purpose of obtaining an official record by actual trap-nest results. This part of the work will be under the supervision and direction of officers of the Poultry Division of the Experimental Forms Branch. At present, laying contests are being carried on at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, on the branch farms at: Charlottetown, P.E.I.,

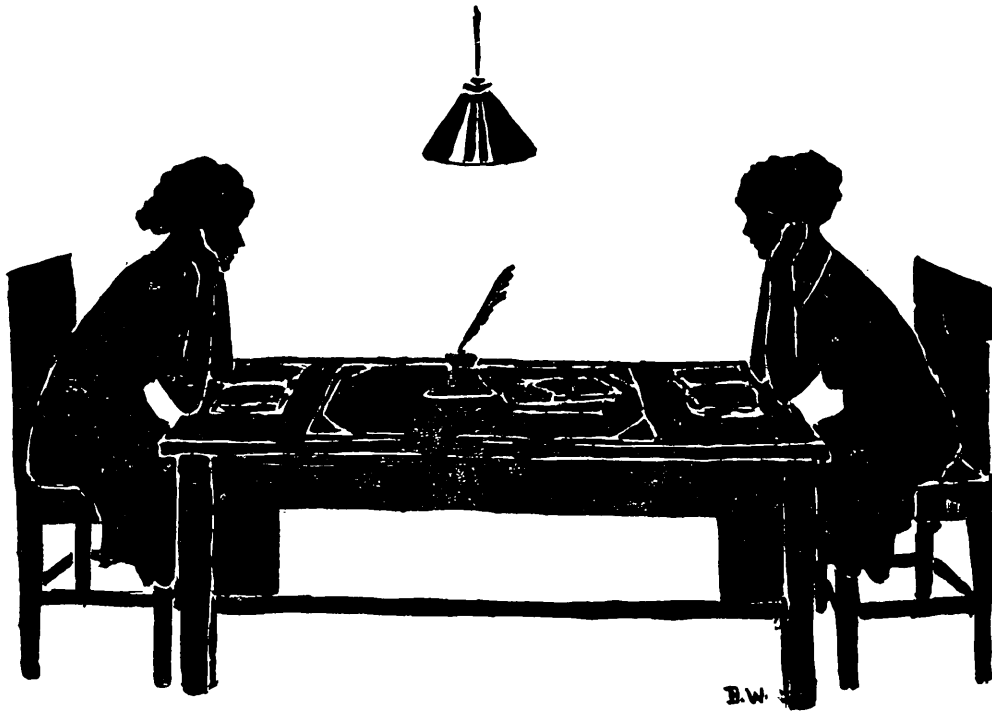
Nappau, N.S.; Cap Rouge, Que., Brandon, Man., and Indian Head, Sask. All these contests have ten birds to a pen and started November 1st, 1919, continuing for fifty-two weeks ending October 31, 1920.

Any bird that lays 150 eggs in the tests, in the fifty-two weeks, will be eligible for registration in the "Record of Performance", and any bird that lays 225 eggs in the fifty-two weeks will be eligible for registration in the "Advanced Record of Performance". No bird that lays eggs averaging less than 25 ounces to the dozen, during the month of April, will be eligible for registration.

The contests will serve a very useful purpose—giving an official record of the number of eggs laid by each individual bird and being a guide to the poultry-men as to where the good laying strains can be found. Every poultry-man who has birds that qualify in this Record of Performance work, should make an attempt to have his birds under an official test. He has a good chance to profit by the experience, and of being a very valuable asset to the poultry industry.



S - O - P - H - O - M - O - R - E - S



# School for Teachers.

## Precious Plastic Material --- Who Will Mould It?

*The Children of Riverdale—Told by the Teacher.*

**T**O the north, south, east and west of Riverdale, there is nothing but hills. These hills are covered with maples, birches, evergreens, and wild flowers. In the valley runs a tiny river, a river dotted with baby islands and filled with many rapids. On the banks of the river are a few farms where the inhabitants eke out a scanty living.

Sportsmen are continually visiting this village to fish in the stream or to hunt deer in the forest. Lumber-kings are annually sending men to pick out the choicest logs, and toss them through the rapids to the city beyond. Yet the greatest attraction that Riverdale holds is not for the lumber jack or the fisherman, but for the lover of little children. I have neither time nor space to describe

every boy and girl in the settlement, but I shall endeavor to tell you of one or two.

Few people can remain angry with little Dick. His large black eyes, rosy cheeks, and mischievous grin would turn the most severe frown to a smile of approval. Dick conquers all the troubles of childhood in the same easy and light-hearted manner.

Billy, his brother, is quite different. Few people look at him, and those that do see only ragged clothes, bare-feet and a vacant gaze. Yet Billy can love and trust, as few people are able to do.

No person in the valley wears as gay clothes as Polly. She can also make the "most elegant taffy you ever sot your tooth on." These gifts are not wasted, for all the youths of fourteen and fif-

teen live only to get an occasional smile from Polly. She is more than a mere belle, however, for she can take up the quarrels of her most remote ancestors and carry them to a successful and bloody finish.

Little ten year old Mary has never known the meaning of "home." Her drunken father forgets that she is alive, and her step-mother treats her as one who will be useful for any kind of drudgery. She has never worn anything but old and cast-off clothing, and she has never owned a doll or a story book. The money for her first pair of new boots was earned sawing logs at least one foot in diameter. A more devoted and grateful child would be hard to find, but Mary has wanted some of those pleasures, of which the other children have had at least a taste. One day a little piece of bright metal was left unguarded. Mary saw it and thought of five sticks of sweet brown chocolate, poor little girl. To-day she is distrusted by young and old.

It would be hard to find a more clever boy than Charles. All newspapers that ever make their way over the mountains are rapidly devoured by him. He finds the most difficult problems to be merely entertaining puzzles. Charles, however, has yet to learn to be a man. He seldom spends a waking hour without crying. A fall in the yard, a blow from the ball, or even a mistake in his lesson, is followed by the most agonizing outburst of tears. Yet nothing gives this lad more pleasure than to torment those younger and weaker.

Jocelyn is "real smart." She would make friends with the king, if he were anywhere near her. Indeed, it would be hard for anyone to find a friend who would follow more faithfully and stick more closely than Jocelyn. She is only

ten, however, and "has lots of time to worry about larnen." So she only visits a school in September and June, and neglects it altogether when the teacher is cruel enough to ask her to know her lessons.

One of the dearest children is Ned, the dreamer and artist. He loves to wander over the hills picking wild flowers and listening to the birds and waterfalls. He is more than a mere dreamer, however, and he can run and jump and hunt. There is not a better shot in the whole countryside. Still, Ned cannot play with his fellows. The desire for upholding his prestige and the consequent fear of being beaten enters into all his games. Things must go as he says, or they will not be attempted. He must be allowed to cheat at rounders or his ball will be taken from the crowd. He only plays fairly when he desires to please one whom he loves, or when he is among those many years his junior.

These little ones are being brought up without even suspecting the most innocent joys of childhood. All through the long vacations they see nothing of each other, and when they do try an occasional game of rounders in the school play-ground, they are so unused to each other's company that they remind the on-looker of a bunch of quarrelsome pirates.

Most of the boys have knives, guns, and fishing rods and know how to use them; but toys are almost unknown in Riverdale. A few little girls have owned dolls, and perhaps an occasional child of ten cherishes an old copy of "Mother Goose" or a collection of rhymes on the alphabet. Yet, of the great varieties of Toyland and of the mysteries of story books, they are quite ignorant. Not more than six have ever had a sled or a

pair of skates and only three know anything about "Cinderella" or "Red Riding Hood."

Some children go to school because they have nothing else to do, others, when weather permits them to attend without boots. A few go in September and June and leave because "they ain't even larned to write a letter." The most studious are kept at home if the teacher attempts to introduce anything but readers and copy-books and multiplication tables. It is a triumph if a boy of ten can carry to school "Reader No. 5," but it is nonsense if a girl of twelve learns anything of the world beyond the hills and of the men who have made it.

How then do our little friends spend their time? A few spend most of the

hours of their young life ploughing, digging, hay making and lumbering. All of them have tasks that would tire any man. It is their leisure, however, that is most harmful. After suppers of sour bread and pork, these children sit in unplastered rooms and discuss interfamily quarrels with unfortunate parents. Happy the child who is not given a taste of "lemon" at these intervals.

Does this not make everyone of us anxious to try to help such unfortunate children to try to see more that is beautiful and helpful in the world? It is a duty each one of us has to perform, namely, to bring such little ones to a realization of the truths hidden in books, which must be enacted in their daily lives.—D. N., T '20.

### UNDER THE SPREADING CHESTNUT TREE.

Our Future Teachers' Ideas on How to Teach Gymnastics:—

To obtain a good position of attention make the children stand against the wall with the head and heels touching.

Always stretch the head away from the body.

Be sure and place the feet at an angle of 60 degrees.

Trunk bending forwards means rocking back and forth.

In trunk backward bend never bend the back.

In attention be sure to have the children very stiff but not strained. (This really means to look haughtily at the instructress.)

When at attention push your body in and bring your shoulders to touch in front.

Heard in Nature Study class:

Mr. McO.: And now we will consider the root crops grown in the ground. (Ahem! where else do they grow?)

\* \* \* \*

Young Teacher, explaining the beatitudes: "And now can anyone tell me what a peacemaker is?"

Bright Girl: "One who pieces up quilts."

\* \* \* \*

A dusty "White Miller" ran down to the "Brook" and found a "Taylor" seated beside the "Parson (s)" playing on a "Reed."

"Come quick," he cried, "The 'Smith' has gone to 'Town(e)' and I can not 'Ward' off his 'Bees.'"

\* \* \* \*



## Impressions of Our First Trip to Mac.

Sept 3rd stands out as a red-letter day to me. My recollections of it are placed in a great mass of disconnected impressions.

My recollections started when I boarded the Montreal train en route to the College. The cars were filled mostly with girls, who all seemed to have the same destination as I. I espied two of my friends there and immediately attached myself to their party. We spent the time observing our fellow-passengers and commenting on their respective histories. Suddenly the conductor cried out, "Ste. Anne's." There was a bustle and a hustle, "Oh, where's my grip?" and "Have you your boxes of candy?" The train pulled up with a jerk and we disembarked.

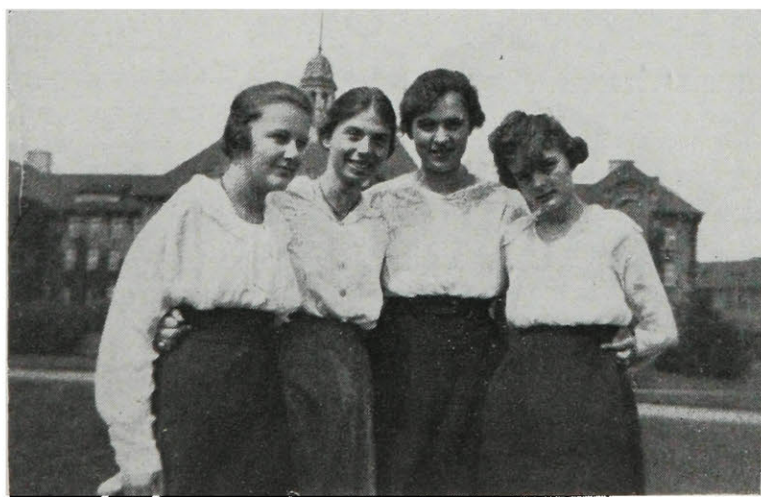
The crowd migrated towards the college and we followed it. We entered the gates and there lay the college itself in all its autumn beauty. All we were conscious of was the vastness of the place and the heaviness of our suit-cases.

We entered the main building and after wandering about for half an hour, found ourselves in the Principal's Office. There we had a scramble for pens and finally registered in due form.

Next came the visit to the Bursar's office. Here we stood in a line for fifty-five minutes awaiting our turn. Finally the Bursar agreed to take our money and we departed thence to the Women's Residence. Another wait—this time of half an hour—while the location of our future homes was discussed. Finally each of us was presented with a bunch of keys. I grabbed mine and climbed three flights of stairs until I reached my habitation. There I unpacked hastily and went in search of my trunk. It had not yet arrived.

A bell rang; never was a bell more welcome, as we knew it meant supper.

After supper we rested our weary limbs and tested the springs of our cots where we were to dream of the pleasures that were in store for us.



MODELS.



### *THE COMING BUTTERFLY.*

The world grows better year by year,  
Because the Science in her little sphere  
Keeps on her apron, smiles and rings,  
And keeps on doing the same old things.  
Going to market, answering calls,  
To save expense when the heart rebels.

Feeding the family with calories right,  
Doing her best with all her might,  
Longing for maids who at least under-  
stand  
Another language than that of the  
hand.

Taking the blame for the cooks' mis-  
takes,  
Oh! what a lot of patience it takes,  
Being on tap at six-fifteen,  
With sleep in her eye, but not to be  
seen,

Morning and evening, noon and night,  
Just doing it over because it is right.

Please let us discover a new regime,  
Something real, yet not a dream,  
To run the home with skilful hand.  
We ask you now what more could you  
wish

Than a happy home with nothing  
amiss? F. E. W., Sc. '19.

### *BIG "U" AND WEE "I."*

'Tis the hour of study,  
And all through the house  
Not a creature is stirring  
Save, may be a mouse.

There's a rustle, a bustle,  
A whisper or two,  
"Take care, proctor's coming,  
Take care what you do."

Again there is silence  
For a minute or two;  
A gong rings, a scramble,  
A "What shall we do?"

'Tis the end of all study,  
For that night at least,  
So he! for the party,  
And ha! for the feast.

Pickled pears, olives, salmon,  
Cheese, cake, fruit and nuts.  
When the guests they all leave,  
"Dearie me! what a muss!"

Another gong sounds,  
'Tis heard with a sigh,  
The end of that party  
For big you and wee I.

Homemaker, '19.



## -- Faculty Items --

THIS year found many changes in the staff of the College, but the one affecting the whole student body was the appointment of Mrs. Isa Maud Ilsen as Dean of Residences.

Mrs. Ilsen has been actively engaged in various organization undertakings in the past, but this is the first time she has ever followed any line of work such as her present position calls for. However, her natural ability to meet emergencies as they arise, has been demonstrated on numerous occasions during her short tenure of office, and has clearly shown that she is the person for the position.

To some it may appear a very easy matter to superintend the running of the two residences. However, on a closer observation, the difficult problems present themselves very prominently. To cite one example, there are the privileges allowed the women students, of which there are over two hundred in residence this year. In the past years the girls have been allowed very little freedom; this year things are different. The girls have their own governing body, called the Court of Honor, who deal with all questions of discipline in their residence, and is proving very satisfactory. Again Mrs. Ilsen believes that the boys and girls should enjoy themselves as much as possible, giving due regard for the main purpose of our at-

tendance at the College, and one of the chief ways of bringing this about was in establishing one night a week, Saturday, when the doors of the Women's Residence are thrown open from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. for the Men Students to go over and spend a very pleasant evening with their lady friends, and these have been voted by all a huge success. She takes a personal interest in all the activities of the College and was recently elected by acclamation as Honorary Vice-President of the Literary Society, which organization takes in all the social activities of the College.

Mrs. Ilsen is a tireless worker, and her chief aim is the comfort and happiness of the students, and to that end nothing is too much trouble, whether it is bettering the lighting system or striving to obtain better ventilation or heating. She chose as her assistant this year a very capable person, in Miss Muriel Boulden, a graduate nurse, who in the short time she has been here has won the hearts and esteem of all the students. Mrs. Ilsen is herself a graduate nurse, and a short time ago when the work of caring for a number of students was too great a task for Miss Boulden, she relieved her of part of the work, spending two successive nights sitting up with students whose condition required it, and performed her other duties as well.

Previous to accepting her present position, Mrs. Ilsen had since 1913 been engaged in educational work, and has the extreme honor of being the only woman actively associated with Thomas A. Edison. For three years she carried on educational work with him, principally along musical lines (which is her hobby), lecturing and demonstrating the effect of music in the home on children chiefly; in colleges and universities, prisons and hospitals, travelling the United States from Coast to Coast and North to South.

In 1918 she was called to Washington, D.C., to take over the position of Director of Hospital Music, under the Commission Training Activities of the

U.S. War Department, and this position, she successfully held until she came here. For this work she was admirably suited as she had occupied the Chair of Musical Therapy in Columbia University previously. In her work of Director of Music in Reconstruction Hospitals, under the American Red Cross, and while in Canada, Mrs. Ilsen found that the effect of music often exerted a greater influence over certain hospital cases than any other method of training, and the instances of this are numerous. Since arriving at Macdonald Mrs. Ilsen has assisted considerably in promoting the art of music among the students, which we hope will be carried on.



MRS. ISA MAUD ILSSEN.

Miss Boulden is a graduate of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and has had experience in Settlement work in Montreal.

Miss Jennie Fraser has been appointed Housekeeper in the Residences. Since completing her course in Macdonald College, Miss Fraser has had some year's experience as Superintendent of Women's Institutes in Nova Scotia.

Miss M. M. Chute was appointed on August 1st to the position of Superintendent of the Quebec Homemakers' Club, succeeding the late Mrs. N. C. McFarlane. Miss Chute's home is situated at Waterville, N. S., a town in the famed Annapolis Valley. Her education was secured at the local school and at the Collegiate Institute and Seminary at Wolfville, N. S. Specializing in Household Science, Miss Chute continued her studies at the Lillian Massey School of Household Science, Toronto, and at Simmon's College, Boston. After graduating Miss Chute returned to Wolfville and for some years has had charge of the department of Household Science at the Acadia Ladies Seminary.

Miss L. M. Hibler, who has charge this year of the work in Dressmaking and Millinery, comes from the town of Morristown in New Jersey. Miss Hibler has studied at Columbia University and is also a graduate of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. For some time Miss Hibler held a position on the staff at Drexel and before coming to Macdonald taught at the National Park Seminary, Washington, D. C.

Miss Evelyn Smith who succeeds Miss Lindholm in charge of the Cookery department comes from Fayetteville, N. Y. Miss Smith graduated in

Home Economics from the N. Y. State College for Teachers and after taking postgraduate work at Simmons College, attended Columbia University, obtaining a degree from that institution. For the past six years Miss Smith has held a position as Dietitian and Instructor of Dietetics for Nurses.

Capt. B. D. Dickson, who has been appointed Assistant Professor of Biology, is a graduate of Queen's University and was Instructor in Plant Pathology in Cornell University before the war. He went overseas in command of No. 1 Co. of the 235th Battalion and was second in command of that battalion in England. In France he was Assistant Agricultural Officer in the First British Army and after the armistice Commandant of the First Army School of Agriculture.

Mr. A. F. Baird, M. Sc., who has been appointed Lecturer in Physics, is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, in which institution he has been Acting Professor of Mechanical Engineering since 1916, having previously served as Instructor in Physics in the Kansas State Agricultural Society.

Messrs. A. E. McLaurin, A. G. Taylor and E. A. Lods are now known, respectively, as Extension Animal, Poultry and Cereal Husbandmen. Though all good MEN and good agriculturists, none of them has yet been proved as a Husband. It is to be hoped that the duration of this deficiency will not be of too long Extension.

Dr. Howard Dayne Brunt, who succeeds Professor Kneeland as Lecturer in English, comes from Halifax N. S. where his family has been settled for five generations. He is a graduate in Arts from Dalhousie University with

distinctions in Education and English. He also received the Degree of Ph. D. from the University of Jena, Germany, in 1914, and just escaped at the outbreak of the war. For the last thirteen years he has been Principal of Bloomfield School, which under his direction has increased from 325 pupils with seven teachers teaching up to Grade VI, to 837 pupils with nineteen teachers teaching up to University Matriculation. Dr. Brunt has travelled in England, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, and is interested in music and art.

Mr. W. P. Percival, Lecturer in Mathematics, is a graduate of McGill University with first class honours in philosophy and psychology. For seven years he has been Principal of Cowansville Academy. He has taken a prominent part in the work of the Teachers' Association, and is now editor of the official "Teachers' Magazine." He has also been captain of a hockey club and does the 100 yards in 11 seconds. He has played association football and has won several prizes for public speaking, including the Lachlan Gibb Cup.

Miss Lea E. Tanner, Lecturer in French, attended McGill University for a year and then entered the school for Teachers and received a model diploma. She has taught for seven years, three of them in Stanstead Wesleyan College as specialist in French, and recently has been private secretary to Dr. Parmelee of the Department of Public Instruction.

Mr. A. R. B. Lockhard, B.A., the new Lecturer in Elementary Education, is a Quebec man, who after his school training at Stanstead College graduated with honours in philosophy from McGill University in 1903. Since that

time he has carried on postgraduate work at Columbia University, New York, and obtained a first class Inspector's certificate in this province. For the last sixteen years he has taught continually in Quebec, acting as principal in Buckingham, Cowansville, Huntingdon and Sherbrooke Academies.

Mr. J. E. McOuat, B.S.A., Lecturer in Nature Study and Elementary Agriculture, was educated at Lachute Academy and took his model diploma at Macdonald College in 1909 and his B.S. A. degree in agriculture in 1915. During his college course he was editor of the College Magazine. Mr. McOuat was principal of Three Rivers Model School and has also taught at Lachute Academy. For the last four years he has been demonstrator to rural schools in the province.

Miss Margaret L. Brackett, Instructor in Physical Training, is a graduate of the Chelsea College of Physical Education, London, England, and has taught at the Godolphin and Latymer Girls' School, Hammersmith, England.

Miss Hilda Fowlie is now teaching in the High School. She received her model diploma from the School of Teachers in 1917-1918 and was medalist for General Proficiency. She has taught for two years in Longueuil and two years in Red Mountain and one in Montreal West.

Miss Antonia Seiden, a teacher of the High School, is a graduate of McGill University and specialist in French. She was formerly French specialist in Cowansville Academy.

Mr. Campbell Morris, B.S.A., has been appointed Assistant in Cereal Husbandry. Mr. Morris graduated and enlisted in 1917.

Mr. W. J. Tawes, B.S.A., who has been appointed Lecturer in Horticulture, was connected with the same department before the war. He was wounded at Passchendaele Ridge, November 12th, 1917. Since he was invalided home has been with the Ontario Department of Agriculture preparing moving picture films for demonstration purposes.

The Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment has now a staff of four men engaged in the instruction of returned soldiers. All four are Macdonald College graduates. Mr. Eric Boulden is Vocational Officer in charge of the work, Messrs. R. J. M. Reid and J. C. Moynan are Assistants and Lecturers, the former in Horticulture, the latter in Cereal Husbandry and Poultry, and Mr. T. H. Biggar is Visiting Officer.

Mr. Emberley was married on July 16th to Miss A. May Evans of St. John, N. B.

Dr. Hamilton, formerly Lecturer in Nature Study, is now Professor of Agricultural Education in the Washington State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

President Klinck of the University of British Columbia, with Mrs. Klinck and Ronald, spent some days at the College during the Agricultural Graduates Reunion. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Robertson and Miss Robertson were here on the same occasion.

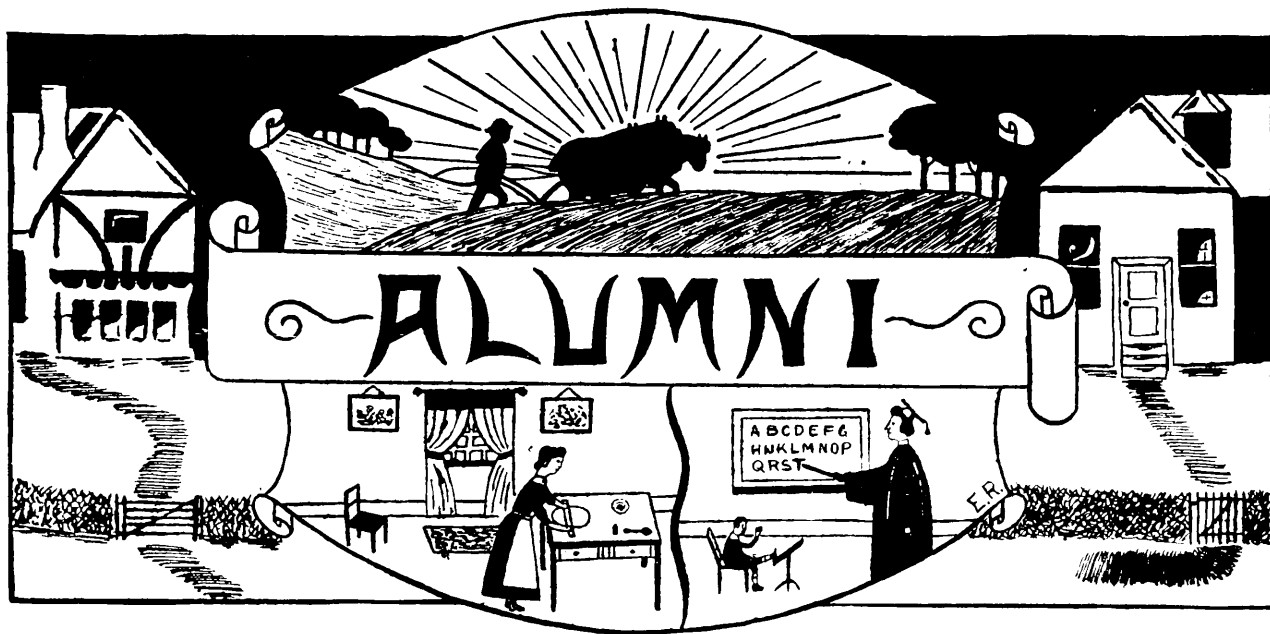
Mr. J. Vanderleek, formerly Lecturer in Bacteriology, paid a brief visit to the College this fall. Mr. Vanderleek is now associated with the Canadian

Milk Products Limited, Toronto, and finds the work very congenial.

Mr. A. C. Gorham, formerly Lecturer in Horticulture, is now Superintendent of Agricultural Education in the Province of New Brunswick.

The Macdonald College Club held its first meeting of the session on October 20th. Canon Scott of Quebec gave a very entertaining account of his experience as an army chaplain. Mrs. Snell and Miss Rollins contributed to the musical programme.

The Macdonald College Golf Club, now numbering twenty-eight members, has been very active during the summer and has held several competitions. The first prize for the best eighteen hole round was won by Duporte—70 net score. The second competition for driving, approaching and putting and a medal round score, was won by Ness with twelve points. The third Competition for the best score of five holes, chosen by lot after all cards were turned in, was won by Duporte—net score 19. A prize for the best score for a round played with one club was won by Laird—score 37. On Thanksgiving day, a team chosen by the Captain, defeated the Secretary's team by 9 points to 3½. The Captain (Harrison) individually beat the secretary (Laird) very thoroughly by four up and three to play. At the present time a tournament for the Captain's prize is being played off. The record for the course is held by Duporte's fine score of thirty-four for nine holes. The Green Committee has erected permanent tees for some of the holes.



## Undergraduates' Alumni

**D**ID you ever hear the song the boys used to sing in France when they sat in their mud-stained khaki and dreamt of the glorious sunshine of old Canada? Well it had a couplet in it like this—

“Après la guerre fini  
Anglais soldats parti.”

It was in French, of course, but a little obstacle like that didn't make the visions it called up any dimmer to old Macdonald boys. As the smoke curled lazily up from their pipes they could see the sparkling waters of the Ottawa, and through the grove of maple trees a group of red-roofed buildings, but . . .

“Ste. Annes next station!” No more a dream, but a reality! It is Sept. 26, the war is over, and our old Macdonald boys are stepping from the train to resume their studies beneath the friendly portals of their old college.

Three of our years have benefited by the addition of these returned men, and we welcome to the second year Pat Ashby, '18; “Weary” Brighton, '18; Jimmy Graham, '19; O. La Chaine, '21;

J. Lefebvre, '18; E. D. McGreer, '20; W. J. Paterson, '18; J. H. Scharfe, '17; E. F. Shepherd, '21; J. D. Sutherland, '17; and R. W. Templeton, '20.

To the third year: J. S. Boily, '20; C. Bradford, '17; C. B. Chauvin, '18; A. R. Jones, '17; D. M. Laurie, '19; Art. Milne, '17; H. Nesbitt, '19; A. Norcross, '18; A. W. Peterson, '20; J. W. Scannel, '20; and Jim Smith, '20.

To the fourth year: J. Buckland, '18; W. J. Dunsmore, '11; S. R. N. Hodgins, '17; W. Jones, '18; C. F. Peterson, '16; E. Hatch, '17; and Sam Skinner, '17.

Three old boys also entered as special students: C. E. Boyce, '19; Harry Evans, '15; and P. T. St. George, '12.

The boys who have not come back to college for various reasons, have not wasted much writing paper on the Alumni Society, but we have been able to glean news of several through other channels.

Earl McNaughton, '21, has travelled all the way to British Columbia to pass on the knowledge gained at Macdonald



in the two-year course. He has gone to work in the Dairy at the Point Grey Agricultural College.

D. Patinall, one of '19's athletes, is now married and working for the C. P. R. at York, B.C.

John R. Gaetz, '16, of Red Deer, Alberta, is continuing his course at the Agricultural College, Edmonton.

Miss I. Dowling '21, is proving the efficiency of women on a farm by managing a small one of her own at Covey Hill, Hemmingford, Province of Quebec.

Chas. Baker, '22, is taking a Veterinary course in Toronto. Do be careful, Charley!

A. W. Griffin, '21, has gone back to the West Indies to show the natives how to grow cotton and sugar-cane. In other words, he has gone back to assist in managing his father's estate, and we hope that the success which marked his career here will follow him in the practical application. We would also like to tell him that some valuable new bulletins have just been published by the Government, and he may have some by writing to the "Publications Branch," Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

Bill Buckland, '18, is in Barnston, P.Q., carrying on, on a pure-bred Holstein dairy farm. Bill is not yet married. He paid us a flying visit the night of the Y.M.C.A. reception, but as several young ladies were waiting for him outside in a car, he could not be persuaded to stay.

Joe Schingh, '21, has not sent us any news of his doings. We have been unable to find out whether he has started to work out his scheme for drying tobacco. The Seniors said they saw him riding a bicycle when they were in Ottawa, but that doesn't give us any clue to his occupation. Buck up, and write your pals a letter, Joe!

Billy Woodward, '20, spent the summer on the Horticultural Department here, but left in September to work for the Northern Electric, Montreal. He occasionally favors the college with a visit.

Bernard Holmes, '18, is at present farming near Ways Mills, specializing in potato production.

Doug. Todd, '18, is helping on the home farm at Lachute.

R. Vincent, '21, visited Macdonald last June when the girls had their sports day, but hasn't thought it worth while to come since. Now "How'll" we explain that?

It is rumoured that J. Dodd, '18, is returning to England to work in the shipping business at Liverpool.

John R. Spendlove, '17, wrote from Magog: "I am looking forward to a visit about January, and should like a few twirls around the rink. Am willing to bet five francs that I can beat all the remnants of Section 16, with the exception of Art. Milne, in circling the rink a few dozen times."

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## Teachers

**A**MONG recent marriages is that of Miss Evangeline Planche, of the Model Teachers' Class '16, to Mr. Harold J. Scott.

Miss Elsie Hay of Class '19, is teaching in Strathcona Academy, Outremont.

Miss Inez Giles, of the Model Class '16, who had such splendid experience



at St. Thérèse, is teaching now in Green-shields School, Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Beth Palmer, who has left Gaspé and is teaching at present in Montreal, is to take place shortly.

Miss Jean Fowler, of the Model Class, '18, is teaching in Mount Royal School.

Miss Mildred Eakin, who graduated last year, is teaching in Berthelet School, Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Ora Porter took place last spring to Mr. Gould. Miss Porter, a Macdonald graduate, taught for some time in Kensington School, N.D.G.

Miss Muriel Jones of Class '19, is teaching at Highlands, Que.

Miss Hazel Leach, one of the Model Class '16, formerly of Mount Royal School, Montreal, has given up teaching and is devoting her time to singing.

Miss Alta Campbell, another of Class '16, was married some time ago to Mr. Wilkinson.

Miss Linda Darling, a graduate of Class '19, is now teaching in Lansdowne School, Montreal.

Miss Ethel Buzzell, a graduate of '16, is teaching in the Montreal High School.

Miss Barbara Wardrope, a graduate

of '19, is teaching now in Mount Royal School.

Miss Marion Elder is teaching at present in Riverside School.

Miss Gertrude Pearson is Kindergarten Assistant in the Montreal High School.

Some of the teachers of Mount Royal School are: Miss Helen Perriton, Miss Jean Ness, Miss Mabel Jenne, Miss Pauline Bressée, and Miss Mamie Gleason, all of Class '19.

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### OBITUARY.

The death of Alice Chisholm on May 26, 1919, was a shock to all her friends and especially her College friends. Miss Chisholm passed away after undergoing two operations, one for appendicitis and the second for peritonitis. The remains were interred at Vankleek Hill, Ontario.

Miss Chisholm was a member of the Elementary Class in the School for Teachers in the session of 1915-16. After leaving Macdonald she taught for three successive years in the Earl Grey School at Lachine.

While at Macdonald Miss Chisholm made many friends among the staff and students and was well liked by all who knew her.

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## Household Science

Miss Mary Mowat of Pictou, Nova Scotia, is to start her pupil dietitian course on Nov. 1st at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. This is good news as she will be near enough to come out to Mac. often.

It was with the greatest pleasure that the Seniors of this year found Miss Marjorie Cochrane of Lennoxville, a graduate of the Senior Science of '19

here when they came back in September, and she proved to be the greatest help in initiating them in their new duties.

Miss Helen Wetmore of Clifton, N. B., graduate of the Senior Class, '19 is at present at the Kentville Sanatorium, Kentville, N.S., taking her pupil dietitian course.

The engagement of Miss Diana Ver-

non Campbell of Winnipeg, Homemaker, '19 to Mr. Kieth Gordon, of Winnipeg and a fourth year medical student at McGill, has been officially announced. Best wishes for life long happiness to them both.

Miss Mary Brummel of Buckingham, Senior Science graduate, '19 is at present acting Assistant Dietitian, for a month at least, in the Residence. It certainly is great when opportunities arise to bring the old girls back even if for a short time only.

Miss Faith Mathewson of Montreal, Homemaker, '19, we saw last Saturday afternoon, and at the dance in the evening. She is now taking up a business course in the Convent in Montreal.

Everyone will be interested to hear that Miss Jean Tulman, of Ottawa, Homemaker, '19, went to the Toronto General Hospital in September to start on her three years' nursing training. Good luck from us all, Tubby!

Miss Frances Thompson, Senior Science, '19, is at present Assistant Dietitian at the Khaki Club in Montreal and says she simply loves her work.

Miss Doris Anderson of Montreal, Homemaker, '19, was also out at Mac on Saturday, Oct. 25th, and has just started a course in Kindergarten work which, she says, is most interesting, and at which we are sure she will make the greatest success. Her sister Miss

Marjorie Anderson, short course, '19, was also visiting in the college on Saturday.

We are glad to say that Miss Mabel Boulden of Ste. Anne's, graduate of the Senior Science, '19, who is just completing her pupil Dietitian Course at the Ste. Anne's Military Hospital, expects to stay there for an extra two months and we hope this will mean we are to see her often.

Miss Frances Clarke of Mont Tremblant, Homemaker, '19, spent about ten weeks this summer as Assistant Dietitian in the Y. M. C. A. Cafeteria, in Montreal, and while she liked it very much found the work rather too strenuous; so has just returned to her home, and Miss Jeannette Orr, Charlottetown, P. E. I., graduate senior class, '19, has taken her place.

Miss Jean Anderson of Buckingham, a graduate of Senior Science, '19, has been out once this term to see us and we hope will come again soon as she is taking her pupil Dietitian Course in the Drummond Street Hospital, Montreal.

Note. Will "any" old girl or "any" year who has "any" items of interest about herself or any other Mac. graduate please send it to the Alumni Editor of the College Magazine.

H. NATION,  
Editor of the Alumni Department

## Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association

### *FIRST AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES' REUNION.*

THE first reunion of the agricultural graduates of Macdonald College took place the week of August 18th, and was considered by all who attended to be a great success.

As all graduates will receive from the executive of the Alumni Association a full account of the proceedings of the reunion, it is not intended to give here a detailed description of the varied and numerous "doings" which took place during those four memorable days.

The boys began to arrive on Monday and by the time the first business meeting was held that evening, a goodly number were present to take part in the proceedings.

On Tuesday, with their numbers still further augmented, the party left for a picnic upon the Empress. This outing gave a splendid opportunity for all on board to renew old acquaintances and to make new ones. The refreshments provided through the official caterers, Bob Reid, '18, and J. H. McOuat, '16, gave entire satisfaction and several were heard to remark that both these worthy gentlemen had set a new standard for the culinary experts to follow. Music was provided in abundance by a jazz band composed of Alf. Savage, '11, L. C. McOuat, '15, Eric Boulden, '18, and A. E. McLaurin, O.A.C. '14. Many of the graduates and their wives and lady friends succumbed to the charms of the band and danced to their hearts' content.

The same evening a real, good, old-fashioned Macdonald dance was held in the boys' gymnasium. The gym. was

very tastefully decorated and looked its best. Many undergraduates, old Mac. girls, members of the staff and faculty, as well as numerous other friends, were present as guests of the graduates. Everyone had a good time and great credit is due to the efforts of the committee under the convenorship of E. M. Rick-er, '15, for making this event such a success.

Wednesday morning the most important business meeting was held and many matters of interest to the association were dealt with, among them being the preliminary steps toward the formation of a Society of Canadian Graduate Agriculturists.

At noon a luncheon was held to which were invited all persons connected with the College, as well as many others. The guest of honor was our former principal, Dr. James Robertson, who gave those present a very interesting and instructive address upon some of the work he has been doing to further the welfare of our country since he left Macdonald in 1909.

On Wednesday evening the first alumni banquet was held in the Rose Room of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. In addition to the heads of the various departments, we had as special guests President L. S. Klinek of the University of British Columbia, who gave a very inspiring address upon the new era and its relation to agriculture, Dean Moyse, acting-principal of McGill University, Dean Laird of the School for Teachers, and our principal, Dr F. C. Harrison. Dr. A. Savage made an efficient and witty toast master. At the close of the banquet the general secre-

tary of the Association, Mr. R. Summerby, '11, was presented by the graduates with a silver tea service as a slight token of their appreciation of the hard work he had done during the last eight years to further the welfare of the Association.

The sincere thanks of all must be tendered Mr. L. C. McOuat, '15, for the efficient way in which he arranged the details of the above-mentioned very pleasant and profitable evening. There are many others who did a great deal to

ances and have a pleasant outing, but that the business completed has done much to place the Association in such a position that it may from now on be of much more value not only to its members, but the country in general.

Fifty-six graduates attended and their names are published herewith:—

*Class '11.*—F. E. Buck, F. H. Grindley, A. Savage, R. Summerby.

*Class '12.*—M. B. Davis, S. M. Fiske, D. B. Flewelling, R. S. Kennedy, E. A.



SOME OF THE GRADUATES AT THE REUNION.

make the reunion a success, but there is one graduate who must be especially mentioned. Mr. L. C. Raymond, '12, who acted as chairman of the reunion committee, did a great deal of very hard work in order to arrange the general organization of the whole event and deserves the unstinted gratitude of all concerned.

The graduates who attended all feel the proceedings of the four days not only enabled them to meet old acquaint-

Lods, A. R. Ness, L. V. Parent, L. C. Raymond, E. Rhoades, J. A. Simard.

*Class '13.*—J. S. Dash, E. M. Duporte, J. K. King, G. E. LeLacheur, L. D. McClintock, F. N. Savoie.

*Class '14.*—E. N. Blondin, C. F. Coffin, P. R. Cowan, F. L. Drayton, H. J. M. Fiske, C. H. Hodge, W. L. McFarlane, G. W. Muir.

*Class '15.*—G. C. Boyce, R. E. McKechnie, J. E. McOuat, L. C. McOuat.

F. Y. Presley, E. M. Ricker, H. B. Roy, A. G. Taylor.

*Class '16.*—E. S. Cochrane, J. G. C. Fraser, C. B. Gooderham, C. Lyster, J. H. McOuat, J. C. Moynan, R. Schafheitlin, J. A. Ste. Marie.

*Class '17.*—A. F. Bothwell, R. M. Elliott, C. Morris, L. C. Roy, E. C. Spicer.

*Class '18.*—G. E. Arnold, C. E. Boulton, A. Kelsall, Miss M. Newton, Miss P. Stanford, R. J. M. Reid.

*Class '19.*—C. Wilcox.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS ALUMNI NOTES.

We have received a wedding announcement announcing the marriage

on August 30th of V. B. Durling '15 to Miss Muriel C. Schaffner. We take this opportunity of wishing "Ginger" and his bride long life and happiness.

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Our congratulations are due Mr. and Mrs. W. Brittain upon the birth of a son in August. We hope the junior Brittain will prove in later years to be as good a man as his dad.

\* \* \* \*

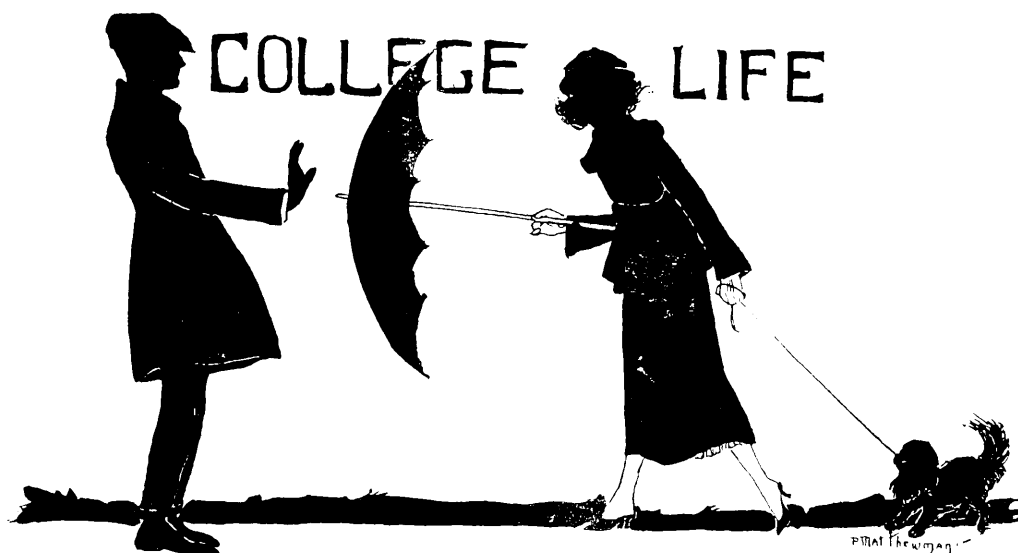
We wish to congratulate Chas. Russell '15 upon his appointment to the position of Associate Professor of Agricultural Education at Toledo University.

We record with very sincere regret the death, by a dynamite explosion, of J. M. Leclair of Class '14. Leclair was agricultural demonstrator in the Abitibi region and had held this position for four and a half years. He carried out his duties in this pioneer district in spite of great difficulties and was a faithful and painstaking worker.

A particularly sad feature was the fact that an infant son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Leclair about three weeks before his death.

We extend our sincerest sympathy to his mourning relatives but especially to Mrs. Leclair who has lost her husband so early in life.





## CANON SCOTT'S VISIT.

By courtesy of the Macdonald College Club, the student body had the privilege, on October 20th, of hearing an address by Canon Scott of Quebec. During the war Canon Scott served as chaplain with the First Division of the Canadian Corps. His magnificent work has won him the admiration of all ranks and he needed no introduction to most of the audience. His address was both inspiring and instructive.

He spoke of the need for a development of a sense of duty, of responsibility, and of service. The war had, in a great measure, brought to everyone a realization of their duty to their country and to their fellowmen. This spirit had been a great factor in winning the war and now should be carried into the various peace-time pursuits. The coming of peace had brought its problems of reconstruction. It was the duty of all to aid in their solution. The world was entering upon a new era in its history. Canon Scott envied students their wonderful opportunities. Upon them would rest the burden of responsibility in the years to come. He instanced the case of the teachers who

would have the development of the coming generation in their hands. They must realize the tremendous responsibility of guiding this development along the right lines. In conclusion, he spoke of the joy of service. A life without service was merely a useless existence. All should strive to serve their neighbours to the utmost extent of their ability. If need be, personal desires should be willingly sacrificed. The result of this would be a better world and a happier one.

At the close, Dr. Harrison in a few words emphasized the need for the development of this sense of duty, responsibility and service. He thanked Canon Scott on behalf of the students for his able address.—T. G. M., Agr. '21.

*THE Y.M.C.A. RECEPTION.*

Upon the Y.M.C.A. falls the honour of organizing the first social event of the year. This is the Annual Reception which is given for the purpose of breaking the ice between the boys and the fair strangers from across the campus. This is the chief aim of the occasion and the success achieved in this direction determines the success of the event.

The great difficulty met with every year in preparing the programme for the Y.M.C.A. Reception is the decision as to what form of entertainment shall be adopted. This fall, however, the handicap was lessened considerably when the privilege to dance was granted. It is true that the entire evening was not devoted to dancing, but who will say that it was not a good sample? It was the means of discouraging all formalities and in accomplishing this was the very factor which made the evening a success.

The Reception took place on Saturday evening, Oct. 4, and as in former years was held in the gymnasium of the Men's Residence. The guests, the Faculty and the ladies from across the campus, were received by Mrs. Ilsen, Dr. Harrison, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Hodgins. The gymnasium was tastefully decorated and the efforts of the Committee had resulted in a most pleasing transformation.

Mr. Buchanan, Vice-President of the Y.M.C.A., acting in place of Mr. Saunders, the President, began the evening with a few remarks in which he explained the main object of the Reception. In conclusion he announced the next item on the programme, a Paul Jones. When this was over many new acquaintances had been made and everybody appeared to be happy.

From this point on the guests began to provide entertainment for themselves and, of course, this was considered a good omen. The success of the evening was greatly enhanced by a variety of vocal and instrumental selections rendered by some of our guests. The thanks of the Association is extended to those who so kindly helped in this way.

Following came the refreshments,

and when the decks had once more been cleared for action, dancing was again started. Two dances with encores were much enjoyed, the spirited music being furnished by the Junior Faculty Jazz Band. The evening ended with the singing of the college songs and the National Anthem.

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#### Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

On October 7th, at a general meeting of the student body, the following Y. M. C. A. officers were elected:—

Pres.—L. G. Saunders.

Vice-Pres.—J. S. Buchanan.

Sec.-Treas.—J. D. Sutherland.

#### *Class Representatives:*

Class '23.—J. E. McOuat, E. B. Chaplin.

Class '22.—J. M. Winter, R. W. Templeton.

Class '21.—A. B. Jones, J. B. Smith.

Class '20.—E. Hatch, W. Jones.

In accordance with the revivifying of student activities at Macdonald College this year, the Y.M.C.A. has started the year with a swing and enthusiasm, which promises well for the year. Up to the present time the energies of the association have been confined to the Annual Reception and the organization of Sunday morning meetings, but before long there will be other phases of activity started.

To date there have been three Sunday morning meetings. The aim of these meetings is to provide an opportunity to the student body of hearing interesting up-to-date talks on moral and social topics of current interest.

The first of these meetings was held on October 19th. Dr. Lynde of Macdonald College was the speaker and he

chose as his subject "How to succeed in Life." In his talk he gave some very sound advice and he showed how we could make the most of our opportunities at Macdonald College.

On Oct. 26, Prof. Lochhead, of the Biology Dept. of Macdonald College, addressed the meeting. He gave a strong address on the necessity of having a personal religion in life. He treated the subject in a logical manner and to those present he provided much material for thought.

Mr. I. Gammell, Vice-Rector of Montreal High School was the speaker on Nov. 2. His subject was entitled "Service" and in the course of his half-hour talk he showed clearly the urgent need for service in affairs, personal and national and he further impressed on us that it was here at College that the principles of unselfish service could best be learned.

### HALLOWE'EN NIGHT.

Everyone was waiting impatiently for the end of study period, as there were to be feeds without number that night.

Finally, after what seemed like hours, the bell rang. Doors opened along the corridors, and all dashed out.

As we arrived at *our* destination, we found twenty girls there. The room was decorated in regular Hallowe'en style. The table—but, oh, that table was beyond description.

After we had eaten sandwiches, cake, cookies, apples, bananas, grapes, candy and nuts until we could eat no more, some of the girls found relief in song.

When we really had to we left, each carrying away with us, as a souvenir, a cunning little Hallowe'en place card, and all thought that a more enjoyable time could not be desired. E. G.



FARMERETTES IN THE BUD.

*CLASS '20 REORGANIZED.*

Reorganization is the word!

Agriculture '20 has changed considerably from what it was a year ago. It has always held its own with the other year; although it lacked in numbers during the past year or so. Its fame spread abroad and old-timers who had been looking for a good year to graduate with, flocked in until, now, instead of being a slim group of over-worked office-holders, we are a big healthy bunch of Seniors, feared by basketball players generally, and a class from which it is hoped a livestock judging team may be picked to compete with the judges of a continent.—Reorganization, what!

Within our ranks we have mustered a goodly number of men who've toted rifles, and the class is just so much more solid because of them, for they have a width of vision that is not vouchsafed to the ordinary undergraduate who goes straight through his college course, and that added age that makes it possible for one to get the most out of the year's work. We have men from every class as far back as '16, and, best of all we have within our number a member of the fair sex.

Our class officers for the year are: Hon. Pres., Dr. Harrison; Hon. Vice-Pres., Prof. Barton; President, S. R. N. Hodgins; Vice-President, A. L. Hay; Sec.-Treas., A. Birch; Committee, Miss MacAloney, E. C. Hatch.

Literary and Debating Society: Hon. President, Dr. Macfarlane; Hon. Vice-President, Prof. Dickson; President, A. J. Buckland; Vice-President, C. F. Peterson; Secretary, A. Maw; Committee, W. E. Ashton, A. L. Hay.

*REORGANIZATION OF CLASS '21.*

Thirty strong and full of spirit and determination, Agriculture '21 has launched itself on the third and hardest lap of its career. With dogged, but cheerful, faces they meet the oncoming great task; the task of not only successfully completing the year, but also of maintaining the sportsmanship and honour of Class '21. For a leader through the struggle none more suitable could be chosen than Mr. Reginald Jones, our president. He is supported as follows:

Vice-President, D. Matthews; Treas., A. Norcross; Secretary, C. J. Watson; Committee man, A. Milne. Prof. Lochhead has kindly accepted the Honorary Presidency of the year.

The present Class '21 is composed of men from classes '15, '16, '17, '18, '19 and '20. To accomplish her ideals Class '21 must unite all these elements and work towards a common goal. This task, judging from the common spirit pervading the class, has already been accomplished, and all indications point to a glorious and successful year.

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*REORGANIZATION OF CLASS '22.*

This, the first year since the war finished, is the start of a new era in college life. College activities are no longer restricted, as in the four preceding years, by the depressing association of war.

The Sophomore Class enters this new era with an augmented membership and a keen desire to do its share toward raising the various college activities to their former high level.

We have adopted as our motto "College First," and, although we have a

united class with a strong class spirit, we feel that the ideal embodied in our motto will help greatly in putting Macdonald College where she rightly belongs.

The officers elected for the year are: Hon. Pres., Dr. A. E. Savage; Pres., Jas. W. Graham, Vice-Pres., D. A. Donalds; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Douglas Sutherland.

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#### *ORGANIZATION OF CLASS '23.*

Due to the strong class spirit and co-operation that binds it together Class '23 gives promise of being well known and respected by the senior years.

The class is well represented on the field and in college activities and is also

well known across the campus. Such is the reputation gained by our Freshman year.

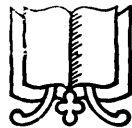
The officers elected to lead and guide Class '23 for the year are as follows:

Hon. Pres., Dr. Lynde; Hon. Vice-Pres., Mr. J. H. McOuat, B.S.A.; Pres., R. Thompson; Vice-Pres., G. H. Bowen; Sec.-Treas., K. F. Emberley.

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#### *HOME ECONOMICS.*

The time has come, the science said,  
To talk of many things,  
Of what to eat of calories,  
Of cabbages and kings,  
Of vitamins and sausages,  
And whether costs have wings.





### GIRLS' INITIATION.

You wondered why the stores in Ste. Anne's were all sold out of green and yellow ribbon during the latter part of September. It happened in this way. The seniors decreed that every Freshie should wear a head band, made up of the College colors, with streamers hanging down and a clothes-pin dangling on the end of each streamer. So the Freshies were very obedient, as Freshies always should be. Hence the present lack of green and yellow ribbon in the village.

Within a few days the men students arrived, and they opened their eyes rather wide as they came into the dining room and saw nearly all of the lady students with this strang head-gear on. No one will deny that it was an unusual sight.

Then one night during supper hour, after the Freshies had been wearing this head adornment for about a week, the seniors left the dining room a little early. When the meal was over and the rest of the students left the dining room, much to their surprise they found the corridor barricaded. One by one the Freshies were blind-folded and led up the winding stairway to the gym. Here a dose of the seniors' patent medicine was administered. The poor Freshie with fainting heart was shown from one sticky, prickly mess to another. One interesting feature was in pushing a peanut along the floor with the most prominent part of one's face. If the readers aren't able to imagine the pleasure derived from performing an act of this nature we would suggest that they try pushing some a few feet along a slippery floor with their noses.

This being over, the senior president, in a weird garb, branded us on the nose

and chin. The Freshies arose feeling happy that it was over and also to feel that they had been duly initiated and were now real Macdonald girls. Some found it difficult to recognize themselves upon returning to their rooms, owing to the extreme thickness of the paint which they had received.

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### CLASS OFFICERS IN THE SCHOOL OF HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

#### Senior Science—

President—Helen G. Murray.

Secretary—Dorothy White.

Treasurer—Hattie Pearson.

#### Junior Administrators—

President—Honor Gifford.

Sec.-Treas.—Frances Wheeler.

#### Homemakers—

President—Margaret Holcomb.

Secretary—Phyllis Matthewman.

Treasurer—Jessie Naismith.

#### Short Course (Fall Term)—

President—Mrs. Risdon.

Sec.-Treas.—Edna Rough.

#### Senior Literary Society—

President—Mildred Harmer.

Sec.-Treasurer.—Helen Flaherty.

#### Junior Literary Society—

President—Yvonne Williams.

Vice-President—Frances Rogers.

Sec.-Treasurer.—Ened MacFarlane.

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#### Executive of the Home Economics Club:

Hon. President—Miss Hill.

Hon. Vice-President—Mrs. Ilsen.

President—Grace McOuat.

Vice-President—Marjorie Harkness.

Recording Secretary—Doris Savage.

Correspondence Sec.—Viola Zeiderberg.

Treasurer—Frances Wheeler.

Rep. of Sec. B.—Honor Gifford.

Rep. of Sec. C.—Frances Pollock.

Rep. Short Course—Mrs. Risdon.

**OFFICERS OF THE MACDONALD  
COLLEGE LITERARY AND  
DEBATING SOCIETY,**

1919-20:

Hon. President—Dr. F. C. Harrison.  
Hon. Vice-President—Mrs. I. M. Ilsen.  
President—A. J. Buckland.  
1st Vice-President—Miss D. Kent.  
2nd Vice-President—Miss M. Van Dyne.  
Sec.-Treas.—J. S. Buchanan.

*Members of the Executive:*

School for Teachers—

**TEACHERS' EXECUTIVE.**

*Class Officers.*

*Sect. A.*—Pres., Mary Fowler; Sec., Helen Casselman.

*Sect. B.* — Pres., Etta McLennan; Vice-Pres., Clementi Hodge; Sec., Dorothy Kent.

*Sect. C.*—Pres., Dorothy Roberts; Sec., Campbell Amaron.

*Sect. D.*—Pres. Ella Sullivan; Sec., Annie Arthur.



MASQUERADERS ON HALLOWEEN NIGHT.

Pres. Section A.—Miss E. Dow.  
" " B.—Miss F. Joseph.  
" " C.—Miss G. Mitchell.  
" " D.—Miss B. White.

School of Household Science—

Pres. Senior Science—Miss M. Harmer.  
Pres. Junior Science—Miss E. Williams.

School of Agriculture—

Pres. Class '20.—A. J. Buckland.  
Pres. Class '21.—D. Matthews.  
Pres. Class '22.—E. McGreer.  
Pres. Class '23.—Miss T. Zeiderberg.

*Literary Officers.*

*Sect. A.*—Pres. Ella Dow; Vice-Pres., Maud Barnes; Sec., Lillian Glauberson.

*Sect. B.* — Pres., Francis Joseph; Vice-Pres., Dulcie Le Dain; Sec., Goldie Louis.

*Sect. C.*—Pres., Grace Mitchell; Vice-Pres., Grace Pearson; Sec., Helen White.

*Sect. D.*—Pres., B. White; Vice-Pres., C. Arthur; Sec., J. Watson.

### THE INITIATION.

"Here's the first victim," yelled a Sophomore, gleefully pushing a trembling, blindfolded Freshman into the Boy's Gymnasium. "Welcome him to good old Mac." Then we proceeded to initiate Class '23.

Mid unearthly yells Freshies were pulled from their beds, blindfolded and rushed to the Gym. by the none too gentle Sophs. After a thrilling handshake with the doorkeepers, the victim was rushed to the amateur barber. Dexterously he used his scissors and in a few seconds ruined beautiful pompadours. Pompadours which had taken years, yes years, to train. Oh! to think of it! The barber finished off with a nice refreshing, molasses shampoo.

Still blindfolded, with tears in his eyes for the departed hairs, the Freshman was handed over to Dr. Boola boola Ashby of Cannibal Island fame. "Uncover thine eyes and behold," he commanded. Such a sight! No wonder the victims quaked. There in front stood the blood stained operating table. To one side a cabinet filled with sharp glittering knives. The floor was littered with blood soaked bandages. The air was filled with the smell of the anaesthetic. Dr. Boola boola, who was undressed in his native costume, danced around each patient, flashing his knives in front of their faces in an alarming manner. They trembled. What was going to happen? What had happened? The good Doctor didn't keep them long in this fearful suspense. The patients were held firmly on the operating table and the anaesthetic (Formaldehyde) applied. The operation was simple, a short invigorating incision was made in the metathorax and the spleen removed. This awakened

the patient, so in order to distract his attention from the pain he was fed with live fish (Sardines canned in 1870). Doctor Boola Boola pronounced the operation a success and in appreciation of his skill each obedient Freshman, on his knees, signed obedience to the Sophomores, absolutely no desire to "fuss" before Christmas and that hard hats, bow ties and canes would be banished from their wardrobes.

To keep warm while their other classmates were being honoured, the Freshies fought with each other, shined seniors shoes and tried to find the end of a circle by pushing crayfish around the circumference with their noses.

After the last Freshman had sworn allegiance flashlights were taken of the Sophomore's handiwork.

Now usually this is the last act of the initiation but Class '22 had to keep up their rep by innovatng something new. This they did. Refreshments were served! All enjoyed a "feed" of sandwiches, cake and gingerale.

Mr. Hodgins of the senior year gave a short speech putting the Freshmen wise to a few college rules, the opportunity for them in sports, and extending to them on behalf of the student body a hearty welcome.

Cheers and yells were given before the gathering broke up.

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### SOPHOMORES' CHICKEN FEED.

THE annual chicken feed of the Sophomores to celebrate the successful termination of the practical work in fattening and killing chickens was held on the evening of Oct. 29th at Hudson Bay House.

Permission to invite the girl students having been obtained from Dr. Harrison, the Sophomores were not slow to

avail themselves of the opportunity thus given them, with the result that each member of the class was accompanied by one of the fairer sex.

The others guests comprised Dr. Harrison, Mrs. Ilsen, Dr. Savage, Mr. Jull, and Messrs. Hodgins, Jones and Thompson, the presidents of the fourth, third and first years respectively.

At the conclusion of the repast, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present, Mr. Graham, the Sophomore president, delivered a few well chosen remarks, and called upon Dr. Harrison to address the gathering. The Principal's speech was followed by short addresses by Dr. Savage, who took the opportunity of thanking the Sophomores for the honour bestowed on him by electing him as their honorary president, Mr. Jull, Mr. Hodgins, Mr. R. Jones, and Mr. Thompson. The addresses were all brief, but very appropriate to the occasion.

The College songs were then sung, and the gathering dispersed, the unanimous decision by all present being that the evening's proceedings had been an unqualified success.

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#### *SCIENCE COLLEGE LIFE.*

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 15th, the members of the Home Economics Club gave a very delightful evening on rather short notice. It was held in the Assembly Hall at the College, and was very well attended. Miss Grace McOuat, President of the Club, occupied the chair.

The entertainment opened with a solo, namely "Gray Days," sung by Miss Frances Wheeler. She was accompanied by a violin and piano, and for an encore we were favored with "The Birth of Marie."

The next item was an address by the Hon. Vice-President, Mrs. Ilsen, on the subject of Home Economics. She was presented with a bouquet of flowers as an appreciation of her excellent address.

We were then favored by an instrumental quartette given by Miss Margaret Quain (piano), Miss Hilda McCleneghan (ukelele), Miss Nora McCleneghan (banjo), and Miss Maisie Currie (ukelele). The following selections were given: "Farewell to Thee," "Solo Mio" and "Italian Melody."

Another item was a solo, sung by Miss Margaret Quain, "I Love you Truly" and "Dear Little Boy of Mine" as an encore.

The meeting was closed by a song, in which all participated, and finally the College songs.

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#### *SENIORS ENJOY TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION AT OTTAWA.*

**N** EITHER a more interesting nor a more instructive outing is likely to be spent by the Seniors this year than that which they spent at the Tractor Demonstration at Ottawa, on October 15th, 16th, and 17th. This was held on a forty acre field of corn stubble on the Central Experimental Farm, and a sod field on the Booth farm adjoining it. It was the first demonstration of its kind ever held in eastern Canada and was undoubtedly a decided success. One could not possibly consider it otherwise in view of the fact that on the second day 800 farmers' cars were packed close to the field where it was being carried out, and about 15,000 spectators were in attendance, all of whom were keenly interested in the work being done by each of the different types of machines.

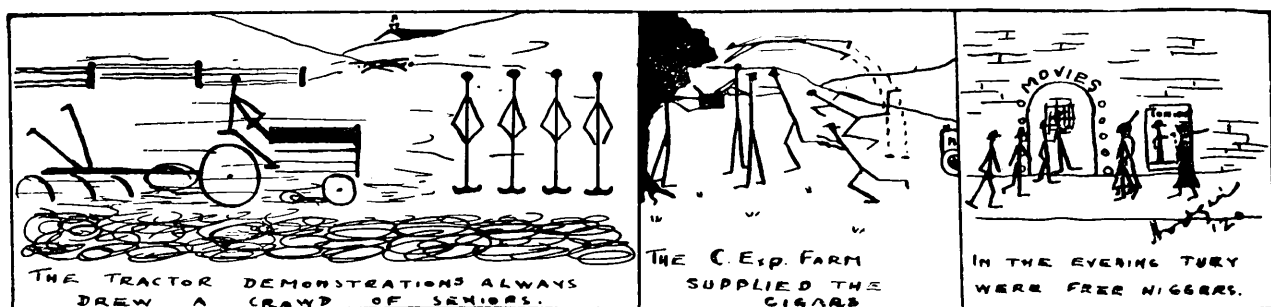
Our train arrived in Ottawa late Wednesday night so that we were given ample opportunity of spending all day Thursday, the third and best day, at the Plowing Match. The Tractor Demonstration of course was the most attractive feature of the day and we spent the morning watching the various types of machines operating in sod land. However, the competitions which had taken place on the previous day in plowing by the old method—that of the one-furrow plow drawn by horses—also attracted much attention. This was particularly important to the Macdonald men as it gave us an opportunity of viewing the different types of furrows which had been demonstrated to us on a smaller scale at the college a few days previously, and to judge and criticize the plowing done by the individuals in the different classes.

Later in the afternoon we devoted our attention to the speed contest of the tractors in the forty acre corn field where it was possible to compare the work done by each. This was the ending of the Plowing Match and each of the Tractor firms recognized it as an exceptionally valuable opportunity for leaving a lasting impression on the minds of the onlookers. Seldom was

such an exhibition of speed put before the public, as may be judged from the fact that the whole forty acre field was plowed by eighteen tractors in less than two hours.

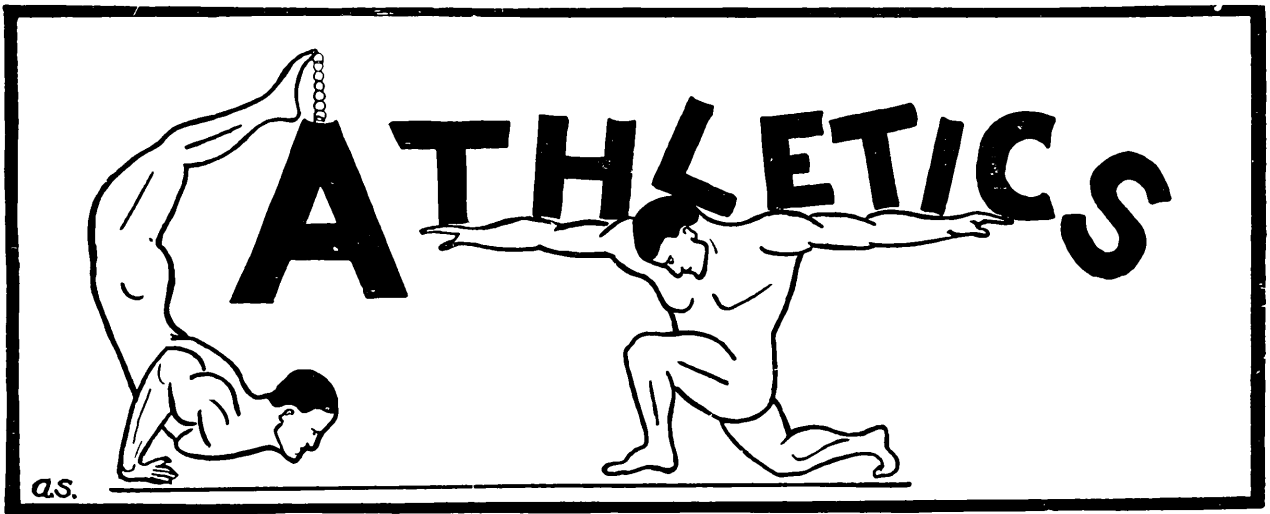
On Friday Professor Barton gave the men specializing in Animal Husbandry considerable practice in judging different classes of live stock at the Central Experimental Farm, and at the farm of Mr. Rothwell, where they were given an opportunity of seeing some of the best Clydesdale horses to be seen in Canada. Professor Summerby took charge of the Cereal Specialists and visited the Seed Branch, the Forage Department of the Central Experimental Farm, the Tobacco Division and the Flax Division.

At 6.50 P.M. our visit to Ottawa came to a close, when we boarded the train for St. Annes, the only regrettable feature being that such trips do not come more often. The fact that it had been of great value to us can be best brought out in the remark passed by one of the Animal Husbandry men—that he had learned more about live stock the last day in Ottawa than he had during the two previous weeks at the College.—W. D. H. —'20.



“CAUGHT BY THE CAMERA — AT OTTAWA.”





**D**URING the last three years of abnormal times our college athletics had gradually gone down grade, owing largely to the scarcity of men students and the inability of the majority of those in attendance to take a very active part in athletics. This year, however, with the addition of about sixty returned men, our number of men students has increased to nearly its number of pre-war days and every effort is being made to bring athletics back to their normal standard. The games already played and the keen competition on field day all indicate success for our efforts. The benefits to be derived from taking an active part in college athletics cannot be too forcibly emphasized, and it should be the aspiration of every student, particularly the Sophomores and Freshmen, to become sufficiently efficient in one or more games to win a place on the college team. This undoubtedly appears to be a difficult task in one's early days at college, but it should be borne in mind that *efficiency comes only with practice* and that college teams are composed only of those who are efficient.

A slight reorganization of our Athletic Association was necessary this fall and its executive committee is now as follows:—

Hon. President: Dr. F. C. Harrison.

Hon. Vice-president: Prof. Barton.

President: J. M. Welsh '20.

Vice-president: S. Buchanan '21.

Secretary: J. K. Richardson '21.

Treasurer: S. Skinner '20.

Committee: A. N. Pesner '20, J. E. Ness '20, J. Parker '21, C. Bradford '21, J. Pewtress '22, W. H. Armitage '22, R. Thompson '23, M. McLennan, '23.

These men are doing their utmost to bring about improvement and enthusiasm in the various games and in so doing to create more college spirit. We are very fortunate to have with us this time Harry Evans, who took an exceptionally prominent part in all phases of athletics during his course here and is one of the best athletes who ever attended Macdonald. A great deal of the "Pep" that is being added to our games at present, particularly rugby, is the result of Harry's efforts.

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#### FIELD DAY.

Our first annual field day since the fall of 1916 was held on Wednesday afternoon, October 22nd. Each of the three upper years was well represented in almost all of the events, but the Freshman year, as is generally the case, did not furnish as large a number

of competitors in proportion to their number as we would like to have seen.

The Sophomores won the day quite easily with a total of 71 points; this resulted mainly from the events won by three of their members, Graham, Skinner and Pewtress. The Seniors came second with 32 points, followed by the Juniors with 25 and the Freshmen with 18.

For the second year in succession Jimmy Graham has carried off the Individual Cup, this year with a total of 21 points—3 firsts, 1 second and 3 thirds. Clarence Skinner captured the second prize for individual championship with a total of 16 points, and following him were Welsh and Pewtress who tied for third prize with 13 points.

The officials were:

Judges: Dr. Harrison and Prof. Jull.

Starter: Mr. A. R. Ness.

Scorers: Messrs J. Moynan and L. C. McOuat.

Time-keepers: Dr. Lynde and Mr. Ricker.

Announcer: Mr. W. A. Maw.

Assistant announcer: Miss Zeiderberg.

The results in the final events were as follows:—

1. Two mile race.—Won by Perron; second, Pewtress; third, Smith. Time, 12 min., 12 1-5 sec.

2. 100 yards dash.—Won by: J. Welsh; second J. W. Graham; third, A. Pesner. Time, 10 3-5 sec.

3. Shot Put.—Won by: R. Templeton; second, J. Smith; third, W. Hay. Distance, 27.7 ft.

4. Half-mile.—Won by: J. Pewtress; second, A. Heslop; third, J. Parker. Time, 2 min., 27 3-5 sec.

5. Standing Broad Jump.—Distance 8.64 ft.—Won by: W. Hay, second, C. Skinner; third, J. W. Graham.

6. 220 yards Dash.—Won by: J. Welsh; second, W. Paterson; third, J. W. Graham. Time, 26 sec.

7. High-Jump.—Won by: C. Skinner; second, K. Emberley; third, S. Buchanan. Height, 5 ft. 1 in.

8. One mile.—Won by: J. Pewtress; second, Perron; third, Shepherd. Time, 5 min., 36 sec.

9. Running Broad Jump.—Won by: C. Skinner; second, C. Bradford; third, J. W. Graham. Distance, 18.35 ft.

10. 120 yards Hurdles.—Won by: J. W. Graham. Time, 20.6 sec.

11. Throwing the Baseball.—Won by: A. Pesner; second, D. Matthews; third, R. Templeton. Distance, 287 ft.

12. Obstacle Race.—Won by: Rochon; second, Buckland; third, C. Skinner.

13. 440 yards Dash.—Won by: J. W. Graham; second, Bowen; third, S. Skinner. Time, 1 min. 1.8 sec.

14. Pole Vault.—Won by: S. Buchanan; second, J. Winters; third, C. Bradford. Height, 8 ft. 1.75 in.

15. Hop Step and Jump.—Won by: J. W. Graham; second, J. Welsh; third, C. Skinner. Distance, 36.95 ft.

16. Class Relay Race.—Won by: Juniors; second, Seniors; third, Freshmen.

17. Tug of War.—Won by: Juniors.

### *RUGBY FOOTBALL.*

Macdonald vs. Loyola.

The Rugby Football team played their first match on Saturday, October 18th, against Loyola College.

Macdonald, on taking the field, showed a much heavier line-up than their opponents, but as the game progressed, Loyola's greater speed and knowledge of the game more than offset this advantage.

Loyola drew first blood. Within ten minutes they broke away and crossed Macdonald's line for a try which they failed to convert. Score: Loyola 5, Macdonald 0.

Macdonald tightened up their game after this and made Loyola work hard to hold their advantage. Time and again Smith and Valotton bucked through the line for substantial gains. Loyola pulled off some very pretty runs, but, while they made some gains, they never endangered Macdonald's line.

Macdonald had several chances of scoring, but, through eagerness and lack of experience, lost the ball at the critical moment.

Loyola managed to kick the ball over the dead ball line twice during the course of the game, increasing their tally by two points. The final score was: Loyola 7, Macdonald 0.

While this game was a defeat for Macdonald, it gave the team a lot of useful football experience. Considering the greenness of most of the men the way the team played their first match, was a source of satisfaction to their captain.

Much credit is due to the captain, Harry Evans, for the way he managed to get the team into shape, in the short time at his disposal.

After the match the Loyola men were entertained to tea in the dining-room, and after tea to an impromptu sing-song in the Men's Residence. They left for home at 7 P.M. amid an interchange of College yells and mutual good feeling.

J. D. S. '22.

*MACDONALD vs. MCGILL JUNIORS.* Macdonald played its second game in the series, against McGill Juniors at the latter's grounds in Montreal, on

October 25th. The game resulted in a win for the home team of 11—0.

The score might indicate a walk-over, but nothing like that happened, for McGill had to extend all her energy for what she made. Macdonald showed decided improvement over its first appearance, and played a good steady game.

The first quarter was extremely even and play was confined to mid-field. However, in the second quarter McGill took the offensive, and made a try which was converted. A rouge was also made during the period.

Play in the third quarter was very even. Macdonald was steadily improving and put up great resistance. McGill made another rouge in this period. The last quarter brought out the best playing of the game. It was during this period that the Macdonald line held when a touch-down was imminent. McGill scored a safety touch and another rouge bringing their score up to 11. The game was handled by Coach Shaughnessy of McGill.

The teams lined up as follows:

Macdonald		McGill
Chauvin	Flying Wing	Taylor
Evans	Halves	Hamilton
McLennan	Halves	Saulter
McEwan	Halves	Wilson
Bowen	Quarter	Quinlan
Armitage	Scrimmage	Evans
McKibbon	Scrimmage	Read
Bliss	Scrimmage	Johnson
Vallotton	Inside	Jones
Smith	Inside	Matheson
Thomson	Middle	Mowatt
Patterson	Middle	Putticomb
Peterson	Outside	Brown
Graham	Outside	Armstrong
		M. R. A., T. '20

STUDENTS vs. "OLD-BOYS."

The Macdonald Rugby team was given a good stiff workout by the "Old Boys" on Wednesday, the twenty-second of October.

The "Old Boys" team was composed of graduates and other members of the College staff. It was greatly strengthened by the rugby knowledge and playing ability of "Harcourt Church," Med. '17 and "Andy" Hunter, both of whom now hold positions on the Ste. Anne's Military Staff. As soon as the "Old Boys" got on the field it was easily seen who had the advantage in weight, in fact one of the students made a rough guess that their combined weights must amount to about ten tons or more. But despite this weighty resistance our boys won out by the score of 18—8.

The game began with the "Old Boys" kicking off. By a series of bucks and speedy end runs the Students got the ball to the "Old Boys" ten-yard line. Evans got the ball and passed to MacLennan, who went over the line for a touch; Evans failed to convert. Failing to secure yards, the students kicked for a rouge.

At this stage it was easily seen that bucks did not have much effect against the weight of the "Old Boys'" scrim line. However, the students had the advantage of speed, and it was in their end runs where they were able to pile up their score. In the second quarter, play was confined to mid-field for some time, but Macdonald gradually pushed back their opponents. Evans then secured the ball and by a clever run made a touch-down, which he converted. The "Old Boys" now began to use their weight

and having bucked for a considerable distance, they kicked the ball and were on top of McEwan before he could get away with it. The ball was lost in the scrimmage and was secured by one of the "Old Boys." The "Old Boys" then lined up for a buck, and by sheer weight pushed the students over the line for a safety. The Students retaliated with a touch-down by Evans, which he converted.

In the third quarter the "Old Boys" began to improve, and by making good use of their beef, they secured a touch. "Hark" Church had the honor of saving his team from an ignominious whitewash. Later in the same quarter they added to their total by making a rouge. If the "Old Boys" had a system of signals and some practice they would be a tough proposition for any rugby team to handle.

In the fourth quarter neither side secured any points. Final score:—Students, 18; Old Boys, 8.

Macdonald		Old Boys
MacEwan	l. half	Savage
Evans	c. half	Kennedy
MacLennan.	r. half	Reid, R.
Chauvin	flying wing	McOuat, J. H.
Bowen.	quarter	Church
Armitage	scrim	McLaurin
Bliss.	scrim	McOuat, L. C.
McKibbin.	scrim	Ricker
Valloton.	inside right	Hunter
Paterson	middle right	W. Reid
Peterson	outside right	Jull
Graham	outside left	Morris
Thomson.	middle left	Biggar
Smith	inside left	MacFarlane

*BASKETBALL.*

Seniors vs. Three Lower Years.

Our interest in indoor sports began on the evening of November 3rd, when the Seniors challenged the remainder of the students to a game of basketball. This doubtless was a huge undertaking and the majority of the spectators thought the Seniors incapable of handling it. The Seniors were allowed to play Harry Evans, while the other team was allowed to draw on fresh reinforcement at half-time and whenever necessary during the game which meant a decided advantage, as none of the players were in fit condition for strenuous playing.

At half time the score was fairly even, 8-6 in favor of the three lower years, so when both teams re-entered the gym. they entered with a determination of coming out victorious. Before the playing had progressed very far the Seniors got a little more combination into their playing in replacement of fouls, and as a result they were soon in the lead. The final score was 19-11 in favor of the Seniors.

Those representing the Seniors were

Evans, Pesner, Dunsmore, Hatch, Skinner, Ness (Sub.)

Those representing the other three years were:

Peterson, Sutherland, D. Matthews, Parker, Norcross, Major, Pewtress, Armitage and Templeton.

*GIRLS' ATHLETICS.*

Macdonald girls need foresee no clouds in the future for sports at the college this year.

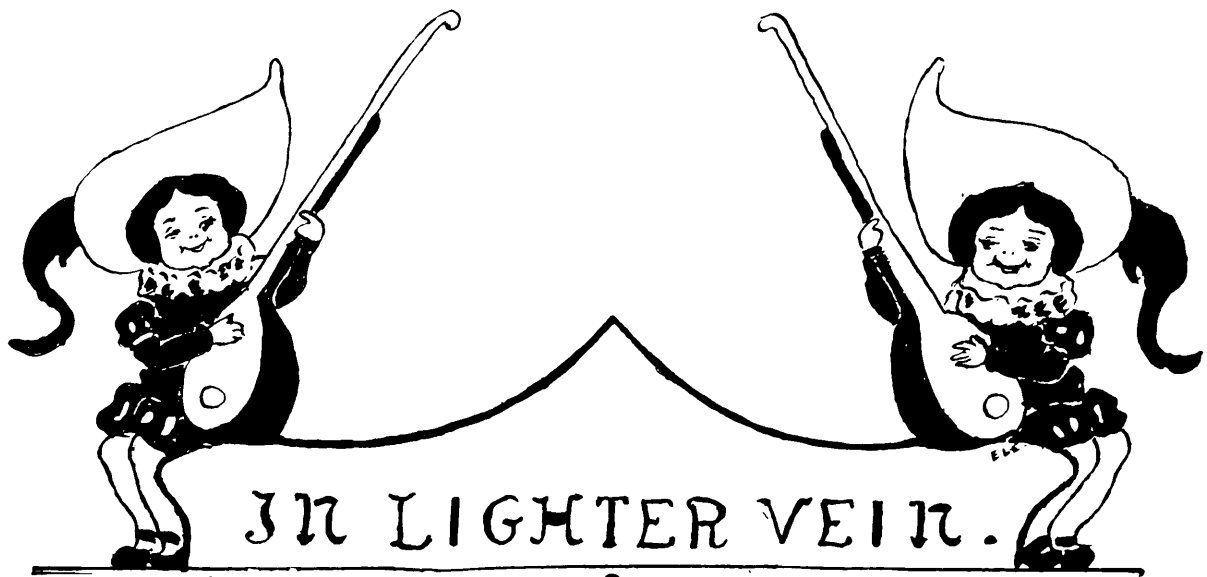
Basket ball ought to produce a team, under the coaching of Mr. Thompson, which will uphold the reputation gained for Mac. girls in other years. However, as we have not yet tested our strength against that of any other team, all we can do is prepare ourselves for "the day" by coming out to every practice and, with keen enthusiasm, playing the game.

Tennis and swimming are now in full swing. The Tennis Tournament, which is usually played earlier in the year, is now all arranged, and everything is being done to give our opponents a good game,—perhaps a little more.



AN ANXIOUS MOMENT.





### DE ROGBY GAME.

**R**OCHON he's say to me, "lets go for see game Rogby dis afternoon. We're for playin' college call Loyola from Moréal. I'm say sure ting. I nevaire see game lack dis before. What tam she start?" Rochon say, "Oh tree four o'clock I tink." So at tree according to de Ingersol I'm staning wid Rochon on the fiel. I'm stanin' long tam an' nobody do notin'. Den out come de Macdonal' boy an dey have de fonnies ball I nevaire see. T' aint no ball at all only big bladder an got end on each side. One fellers takin dis ting an' give kick an' she's go every place. Some tam she's go op in de air den all ron affor for catch. I spose dey tink it bus if it hit de groun too hard. Affor wile, de Loyola boy come out an' go down nodder en de fiel' an' start for do sam ting as Macdonal' boy.

Well, dey kick long tam lak dis an' I'm say, "Rochon, what for day don't play game?" But Rochon, he's tinkin hard 'bout somting an' I ax again. He's den say, "Dey have for loose op de joint in de leg firse." Bimeby feller blow wissle an' I'm glad, for I'm gettin cole an' everybody walk down to mid-

dle of field. De feller talk for long tam, I tink dey want roun' ball for play wid. Dey look at ball two tree tam an den set it on de groun. Den big red face feller call Evin, he's ron an' give big kick, but mus' have hit ball on de en' for it not go far an' feller Loyola git de ball an' ron as faster as he can. I'm say, "Look Rochon," but Rochon not hear, he was look at the girl. Den all de Macdonal' boy ron affor feller Loyola an' chase him across de fiel'. De long leg feller from Anglaterre. he's ron so hard an' he's heel go so high, near totch de back he's head an' jomp for feller Loyola, but miss an' hit he's stomick on de groun. Den Chauvin, he's catch feller Loyola on de leg an' bote fall down. Den everybody jomp on top an' de topmos' of all start for fight. I'm say, "Rochon, what for they fight on top?" But Rochon not hear an' I see he's talk wid de girl he's look at before.

De nex ting dey do is star' in front de nodder feller lak rooster for fight an' feller say lot of nomber all mix op an' den all at once dey mak fight for minit an' den do sam ting some more. I'm go matamatic class an' I'm

sure de feller mak mistak wen he's add op de number. So I'm count de nex tam an' sure ting. He's say 86—12—24—35—72—98. Bar gosh! I'm add op an' fine he's mak mistak, he's say 98 an' its 229. I tink he should go matamatic class too.

All at once big red face feller got de ball an' ron. I'm say, "Rochon! Rochon!" But Rochon not dere, he's go off wit de girl. Feller Loyola ron for Evin an' Evin push heem in de face, a' wen he's git op off de groun he's fiel he's head, I tink for see if its still on sam place but Evin he's fall an' all jomp on top an' start for fight an' man wit wissle say not for fight some more.

I den see Rochon wit two girl an' I tink mebbe he's not want bote, so I'm go over an' raise de cap to de girl an' say, "She's good game," an' start for foss sam as Rochon.

P. A., Agr. '22.

Early to bed and early to rise,  
And you'll never meet any regular guys.

\* \* \* \*

Miss Babb:—"Have you mopped the floor yet?"

Short Course Freshie:—"No!"

Miss Babb:—"No, what?"

S. C. F.:—"No mop!"

\* \* \* \*

Reception Room, Saturday evening:  
—So-fa and no father!

\* \* \* \*

F-n-s-R-g-s, (at table and tired of usual menu):—"My, I wish a little fairy would send me a nice big box of cakes!"

Ferry (sitting beside her): "What!"

\* \* \* \*

Grace, as sung by "Mac" students:  
Breakfast: Dead March in Saul.

Dinner—Oh, Let Us Be Joyful.

Tea: Ja-da! Ja-da! Jing! Jing!  
Jing.

\* \* \* \*

Whose laugh is the best advertisement for a joke?

\* \* \* \*

If a cook weighs 200 lbs. can the stove "lifter"?

No, but "Dynamite."

\* \* \* \*

Mr. P. (our new professor) to a mathematics' class concerning lesson plans: "You know, I am very fussy about these plans."

We would like to remind Mr. P. that a freshman not must fuss until given permission.

\* \* \* \*

Around Christmas time:

Curious: "Just why did you leave college?"

One-time Student Teacher: "The Dean did not go into details."

\* \* \* \*

Freshette, to McGill student: "Surveying a little?"

McGill Student (laconically): "No, surveying a lot!"

\* \* \* \*

Did you see May?

May who?

Mayonnaise.

No! She was dressing and wouldn't lettuce.

\* \* \* \*

We would like to know who is the Professor who thinks the girls are trying "to get him"?

\* \* \* \*

Teacher to Agriculturist: "What 'year' are you in?"

Thick-headed Junior: "My twenty-seventh!"

Has any one seen Dot's Scharfe?

Bob:—"Why does Howard come out to see Billy?"

Hilda:—"Because she's a Goodwin, I guess."

\* \* \* \*

Moral:—"Never judge a girl by her hat, it might be her room-mate's."

\* \* \* \*

Special Student (trying to be pleasant at table to Short Course): "Well, what are you girls working at this afternoon?"

Short Course: "We are getting ready for the Prince."

S. S.: "Oh, yes! Washing?"

\* \* \* \*

In Physics Class:—

Pupil: "I can't see that green chalk."

Prof.: "Then how do you know it is green?"

\* \* \* \*

Dr. Savage at Soph. Chicken Feed: "You have certainly brought in some fine chickens."

Salley, whispering to his neighbour: "I wonder if he means the two legged ones."

\* \* \* \*

G. Mc-t at Physics Lecture: "If water were taken up high enough would it boil without any fire?"

Mr. B.: "No! but if it were taken down low enough it would."

\* \* \* \*

Was it understood that it was to be for the entire evening when Frenchy said: "Voulez-vous me donner le plaisir, Mademoiselle?"

Phyllis answered: "Oui, Oui, la! la! Oh! Phyllis. Oh! Phyllis."

Lesson Plan on "Mac" Salad.

Aim—Give the pupils something to eat.

Preparation—All the leftovers from off the plates diced together.

Presentation—On a platter mixed with dressing.

Comparison—Fricassed Oysters and French Fried Potatoes.

Generalization—Eat it or go hungry.

Application—Down it goes.

\* \* \* \*



ANY STUDENT IN CHEMISTRY CLASS.

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Hammond in Chemistry Lab.: "I will now pour the invisible gas over the burning alcohol, and,—out goes the flame."

"My next trick will be——"

\* \* \* \*

Heard in Physics:—

Dr. Lynde (discussing metric system): "Valloton, what is next easier to multiplying by one?"

Valloton: "Multiplying by zero, sir."

Annie: "I always have to have a drink before Chemistry."

Junior: "Yes, Chemistry is dry stuff."

\* \* \* \*

Prof. Summerby at Ottawa: "You didn't come here for nothing, did you Ashby?"

Pat.: "No, Sir, I had to buy my own ticket."

\* \* \* \*

Overheard on Armistice night in London:—

Short Special Constable to burly Canadian who is holding him in his arms:

"Put me down! Put me down, or I'll have you up!"

\* \* \* \*

This happened in Dublin during supposed Peace Parade:—

Small fat woman, trying to cross the road in front of Parade, encounters irate Policeman keeping back the crowd: "Let me pass! Let me pass, I'm the wife of the Deputy Minister ———"

Irate Policeman: "I don't care if you are the wife of a Methodist Minister, you can't go through here."

Miss Hibler (sewing class): "What are you writing?"

"Nothing, *Sir*."

\* \* \* \*

C. Hodge's ambition is to have "Winter" come.

\* \* \* \*

Fair young lady gazing at the chrysanthemums in the greenhouse: "Oh, what beautiful poinsettias!"

\* \* \* \*

Miss L. D—n is fond of tea, especially Patterson's.

\* \* \* \*

We note with delight Margery's daily interest in politics.

\* \* \* \*

Miss Brackett:—"How would you teach the position of 'attention' to a child?"

Bright student of Section "B" Models:—"I would stand him up against the wall with his head and heels touching!"

\* \* \* \*

Doris:—"All the good looking boys around here are so conceited!"

Walter:—"I'm not."

\* \* \* \*

Nutrition student:—"After a careful study of 'Feeding the Family,' I can't understand why 'Jack Sprat could eat no fat.'

Miss Philip:—"In simple terms it is as follows:—Jack Spratt could assimilate no adipose tissue. His wife, on the other hand possessed an aversion for the more muscular portions of the epithelium. And so between them both they removed all foreign substance from the surface of that utilitarian utensil commonly known as a platter. Do I make myself clear?"

\* \* \* \*

Nora:—"I feel that I'm going to break out in song."

Isabel:—"Don't get rash."

\* \* \* \*

If the "Bees" in Section C (Models) ever get angry the "White" men from the "Town(e)" will go "Stark" mad and run for the "Brook."

Moral (Morrill): Never tease the "Bees."

\* \* \* \*

If Doris were a Savage, would Frances Wheeler?

\* \* \* \*

Dr. Harrison during Bacteriology lecture: "Breeders of Fox terriers sometimes give them gin when young, to keep them from growing."

S.R.N. (sotto voice): "Lucky dogs!"

\* \* \* \*

El-n H-l to J-n Ay-n: "Can you talk deaf and dumb language?"

J. A.: "Yes!"

A. S. H.: "Well, keep on talking."

\* \* \* \*

Freshman telephoning to a girl to take to Church: "May I see you at Church to-night?"

Jane: "Sure, if you sit in the right place you will see me."

\* \* \* \*

Heard at the table where there were no knives:

D-rr-k (sarcastically): "No, I don't need a knife, I have my finger-nail file."

\* \* \* \*

## PROF. LOCHEAD ON EVOLUTION.

"The continued lack of use of any organ gradually weakens it until at last it disappears."

Soph: "In that case, Sir, will Freshmen arrive here in years to come with no hair?"

\* \* \* \*

Freshie having cracked a test-tube in Chemistry Lab: "It is cracked, Sir!"

Mr. H.: "It is not the only thing that is cracked!"

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Bryce: "You'll have to catch some grasshoppers to include in your bug collection."

Salley: "Do we catch them on the hop?"

Mr. Bryce: "No! You'll have to break away, from your former habits and run."

\* \* \* \*



# THE END.